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REPORT FINDS GANGS-POLICE DEFY CHICAGO

Cook County Grand Jury Says Politicians Are Third Link in Chain

SPECIAL INQUIRY IS RECOMMENDED

Thought Well-Established Vicious Alliance Has City in Its Grip

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Existence of a well-established three-cornered alliance between criminals, politicians and police, is indicated by the report of the September grand jury of Cook County, which includes Chicago, made when it ended its session Friday, Oct. 3. It recommended that this alliance should be made the subject of inquiry by a special grand jury.

Criminal racketeering shows itself in two forms, the collusive agreement and the individual racket, said the jury's report. The conspiracy type of racket takes in "business men who seek to establish themselves for preferential trade position or monopoly; leaders of organized labor who seek to bring into membership of their unions all employees in the trade controlled by the business men, conspiring to participate with them in excessive profits; the gangster whose services are indispensable to the maintenance of racket discipline, and the politicians without whose services toward protection, the racket could not long exist."

The jury stated that "to an alarming extent racketeering has been seized by otherwise respectable groups of business men as an accepted method of meeting present-day problems of trade competition."

The technique of the interplay between politics and organized crime is indicated here anew in the latest expose of their mutuality.

Has Old and New Aspects

The alliance has both old and new features. In the main it is described as a combination of politicians seeking and keeping office with the aid of criminals; of immunities and political jobs granted in return; of "protection" money paid out for the operation of gambling and other forbidden enterprise; of bipartisan teamwork between corrupt political elements, and of gangsters finally climbing up into the seats of the mighty as politicians in their own right.

That familiar political corruption of the past takes on a new importance and danger in a great city like present-day Chicago is pointed out by Judge Andrew A. Bruce, president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology and professor of law at Northwestern University, Chicago.

The rise of criminal gangs, competing for criminal traffic on a city-wide scale and handling millions of dollars, makes current association of

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Reich Gold Flows in Steady Stream to Foreign Banks

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—In a scant three weeks since the German elections a sum roughly estimated at over 14,000,000,000 marks approximately $3,500,000,000, has flowed in a steady stream from German banks to banks in Switzerland, the Netherlands, France and even farther afield.

This exodus of capital, it is stated on the authority of financial experts with the German delegation to the League of Nations, constitutes a serious menace to the German financial structure. The only hope that responsible German financial authorities hold out is that the exodus of capital which comes as a result of the panic following the success of the extreme parties in the election is that the flow will only be temporary.

Members of the Bruening Government expect that the stringent finance program will reëstablish confidence. But so rapid has been the flight of capital that Swiss and Dutch banks, being thoroughly satiated with the sudden influx, are refusing to accept further German deposits for the present. It is stated that these banks are unprepared and not equipped to accept such huge sums at once.

The reason for the exodus of capital is apparent when one studies the manifesto of the Adolf Hitler Party, which declares for confiscation of all fortunes made since the World War. For years Germans have claimed the reparations payments would drain Germany of urgently needed capital. Now it is seen that the internal political situation drives capital forth more rapidly than payments to foreign governments ever did.

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Florida Increases Tung Oil Industry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tallahassee, Fla.

FLORIDA'S 1816 nurseries are cultivating approximately 50,000,000 plants, according to a report by J. C. Goodwin, inspector who found 13,000,000 citrus seedlings, 14,000,000 ferns, 3,500,000 pecan trees, 900,000 tung oil trees and 860,000 grape cuttings.

Tung oil showed the greatest increase over last year when only 133,000 plants were under cultivation. Tung oil nut growing has seen its most rapid Florida growth in the last few years and a plant for extracting the oil is in operation near Gainesville. The oil is used in the manufacture of paint.

R-101 to Catch Rain as Ballast on Trip to India

Flight of British Airship Expected to Inaugurate Regular Egypt Service

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Inauguration of a regular airship service to Egypt, with subsequent extension to India, is expected to result from the test flight of the largest airship in the world, the R-101, which leaves Cardington late on Oct. 4 on an experimental trip to India, with an intermediary halt at Ismailia on the banks of the Suez Canal.

Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air, is among the passengers, of whom only a handful are being carried, all of them holding official positions. An unusual feature about the flight is the fact that the navigators will welcome rain en route. This is because the airship carries water ballast and arrangements have been made to collect rain water in two places at the top of the hull to replace what has been discharged in the course of the flight.

The first time an airship tried this kind of experiment was on the voyage of the sister ship, R-100, to and from Canada during the past summer, and the result on that occasion was so successful that the system was introduced with modifications on the R-101. On each stage the vessel carries four days' rations, though it is expected to make port within two days on both occasions.

The territory between Ismailia and Karachi is very sparsely inhabited and desert air currents behave in an unexpected manner. Moreover, the monsoon winds have not yet blown themselves out and the rainfall which accompanies them is likely to provide far more water than is required for replenishing the airship's tanks.

The airship R-101, built at the government airship works, and originally of 5,000,000 cubic feet capacity, has since been lengthened by the insertion of an extra bay amidships so that its capacity is approximately 5,500,000 cubic feet. This extra gas content gives the vessel some nine tons extra lift. The passenger accommodation has been modified, some of the sleeping cabins having been removed, and the observers' platforms, which served their purpose during the test flights, have been removed. Altogether the extra lift added to R-101 is some 15 tons, giving a total of 165 tons.

To insert the new bay, the vessel was cut in two and the halves floated apart to each end of the shed, leaving just enough room between them for the new bay. This was put together on the ground very speedily, as the standardized parts had merely to be bolted together. Within a fortnight the bay was ready for joining up to the two halves. The gas bags, which had to be removed to allow of this, were replaced and the enlarged R-101 was ready for her new outer clothing.

The question of a reversible engine has now been satisfactorily solved and two new engines have been fitted which are both reversible. Thus the whole five can now be used for forward propulsion and two for going astern. The engine in reverse uses the exhaust as the air inlet and the air inlet as exhaust. This simple solution of a reversible engine having been found, it has become possible to fit wooden instead of metal propellers, which had been necessary with a variable pitch hub.

It is expected that the engines of R-101 will give an average speed of about 63 miles an hour. Although this makes her a definitely slower vessel than R-100 with her six Rolls-Royce petrol engines, this is somewhat counterbalanced by the greater range afforded by the Diesel heavy oil engines.

20 Nations Take Part in Tulsa Oil Show; Special Exhibits Trace Industry's History

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—At a signal from Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, the seventieth annual Petroleum Exposition and Congress opened here Oct. 4 to the tune of bursting rockets and a shower of parachutes bearing flags of some twoscore nations represented at the exposition.

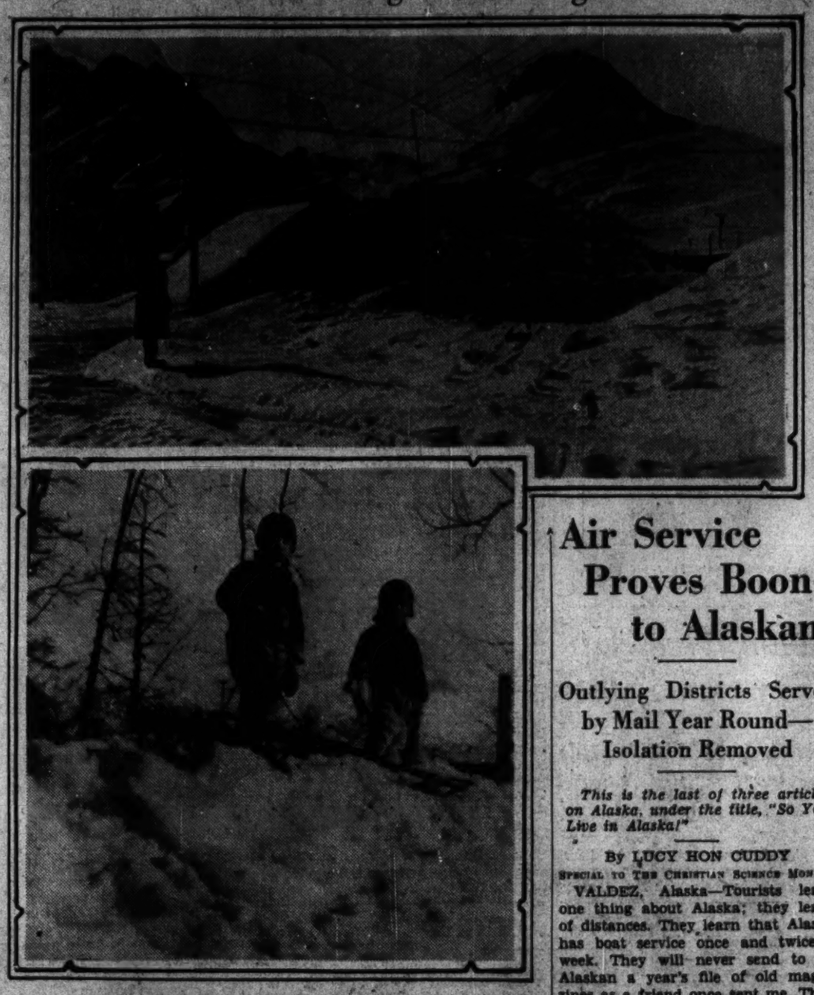
More than $13,000,000 worth of petroleum equipment, including the latest scientific and technical achievements of the oil industry are on display at the exposition.

On the platform with Mr. Lamont at the exposition's opening exercises was another member of President Hoover's Cabinet, Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, who came to Tulsa primarily to take part in dedicating the University of Tulsa's new athletic stadium.

Once firmly wedded to the production end of petroleum, the exposition this year is designed to interest all classes of people engaged in the industry, as well as the layman. "This year," said W. G. Skelly of Tulsa, president of the exposition, "we are dealing not only with production, but with complex research problems, highly advanced theoretical questions and subjects in the field of ethics, public relations and local and international policy."

Interesting epochs in the history of the oil industry are depicted at the exposition. A complete reproduction of the world's first oil refinery, built in Oil Creek Valley, Pa., in 1860, is displayed on the grounds. This feature has attracted to the exposition one of the most interesting figures in the oil industry's entire history. He is R. D. Locke, of Titusville, Pa., who 70 years ago worked on the world's first oil refinery.

When Alaska Digs In and Digs Out



In the Season of Heavy Snows, Roads Are Soon Broken in the Coast Towns and the Population Turns to Winter Sports. The Youngsters Are Ready for a Speedy Dash Down the Hill.

REICH COALITION FORESEEN TO END DICTATOR MOVE

Social Democrats Expected to Aid Bruening—No Debt Delay Asked

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Possibility that the present German Government will be able to form a coalition, including the Social Democrats, and thus prevent establishment of a "dictatorship," has been considerably increased here with the issuance of a moderately worded statement in which the Social Democrat Party hints its willingness to support the Breuning Government.

At the same time, the Government has announced that it will not ask for a moratorium on reparation payments.

The prospects of a coalition are accepted here as an indication that the Government will be able to put its financial program into force and balance its budget without resorting to non-constitutional measures. Government circles, The Christian Science Monitor learns, seem to be reckoning quite definitely on the support of the Social Democrats. The statement issued by the Social Democrats declares that the party's most important tasks are the preservation of democracy and protection of the constitution and parliamentarism. It also declares that the party will assist in settling the Reich's most urgent financial needs.

Parliamentary procedure now is expected to be taken to follow out the Government efforts to balance the budget. After the Cabinet has submitted its financial program to the Reichstag, that body will vote for its adjournment. This can be accomplished by a simple majority vote and all the Social Democrats will have to do is to abstain from voting. If the Reichstag thus voluntarily clears itself out of the way, the Government can put its legislation into force in a constitutional way with the help of Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution which permits legislation by de-

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TODD REJECTS TAMMANY OFFER IN EWALD CASE

Says Testimony Confined to Official Acts No Use to Him

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In tardy compliance with Mayor James J. Walker's ultimatum, seven Tammany district leaders announced on Oct. 3 their willingness to go before the special grand jury investigating office-buying charges in connection with the case of George P. Ewald, one-time magistrate, to testify freely on their acts and conduct as officeholders in the city administration.

Hiram C. Todd, special prosecutor, rejected their offer as incomplete and replied that it would not be accepted unless it was understood that their waiver shall not be limited to their official acts, but shall be unlimited and shall cover any other acts of themselves or of any other person.

"It is significant," Mr. Todd said in a statement issued later, "that the district leaders are not willing to waive so that they may be examined about the buying and selling of judgeships. They offer only to answer those questions which the Attorney-General cannot ask because of the limited authority granted him by the Governor."

This leaves the grand jury proceedings still pendant upon Governor Roosevelt's reply to the investigatory body's request that broader prosecutory powers be given to Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General. A letter embodying the Governor's views has been mailed to the grand jury, it was learned, and its text will be made public upon its receipt by that body on Monday, the Governor announced.

When informed of Mr. Todd's rejection of his aides' offer, Mayor Walker expressed regret, but indicated that he had gone as far as he could, or would, in the matter.

"If the inquiry is into the domestic affairs of city officials, that is different," he said.

Meanwhile a movement to enjoin the grand jury on the ground that it has no further functions to perform, having found indictments against the four principals involved in the barter and sale charges surrounding the Ewald appointment, to which it was confined, has been started by I. Nicholas Gordon, counsel for Mr. Ewald.

EDGE TO AID MORROW IN RACE FOR SENATE

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The American Ambassador, Walter E. Edge, will sail for the United States aboard the Ile de France Oct. 16. As former Senator from New Jersey he is keenly interested in the campaign of Dwight W. Morrow for election from that state and probably will take part in the campaign. Mr. Edge will be absent from Paris for about two months, his annual leave period.

Before sailing, the Ambassador will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Nancy Oct. 12. On this occasion he will dedicate the new Myron T. Herrick botanical laboratory at Nancy and will be guest at a banquet tendered by the University to those receiving honorary degrees.

Air Service Proves Boon to Alaskans

Outlying Districts Served by Mail Year Round—Isolation Removed

This is the last of three articles on Alaska, under the title, "So You Live in Alaska!"

BY LUCY HON CUDDY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VALDEZ, Alaska—Tourists learn one thing about Alaska; they learn of distances. They learn that Alaska has boat service once and twice a week. They will never send to an Alaskan a year's file of old magazines as a friend once sent me. They know that the most outlying districts have first class mail the year round, by airplane, and if this method is not feasible there is always the old, reliable dog team.

Boats bring fresh fruit and vegetables to Alaska the year round, and fresh milk is obtainable though costly. In February on the coast Alaskans pay 15 cents for firm heads of lettuce, and tomatoes are 25 cents a pound. Eggs shipped from Seattle fluctuate in prices, costing from 50 to 65 and 70 cents.

Fresh eggs—by fresh eggs I mean the eggs laid by local hens—are $1 a dozen the year round. To interior Alaska fresh fruits and vegetables, of course, cost much more. In summer all Alaska grows her own gardens.

Alaskans are often inconvenienced because of conditions in Alaska as conceived by the business world outside. Once our Study Club wearied waiting for books ordered in August for the winter's study course. When the secretary cabled an inquiry the answer came that the books would be shipped when navigation opened. Another time a leading eastern paper sent me a statement quoting foreign rates on their publication.

Object to Alien Classification

Being taken as a foreign nation always irks an Alaskan. During the World War Alaskans subscribed more per capita to Liberty Loans than did any of the states and the quota of men volunteering was on a par with any state.

Days when I have spent far too much time out-of-doors or over piles of new magazines, days when the dust has continued to accumulate all over the house, I remember a remark often uttered by one of the unthinking majority group: "Oh, I'd just love it up there."

I remember the number of maids this little person has and her immaculate house. While I wield the dust cloth I don't even question if she would like it in Alaska. I think she would probably tire of the housekeeping where every task is one's own.

Alaska women after fruitless efforts with the native, the only available help, have learned the wisdom of that adage, "If you would have a thing done, do it yourself." They purchase all labor-saving devices. Electric ranges, vacuum cleaners and mangles speed up housekeeping, leaving time for clubs, parties and recreation.

Alaska women are capable and cultured. They are renowned cooks. An elaborate dinner is prepared while at the last moment the cook, dabbing on

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"WELCOME BUDDY!"

The American Legion National Convention at Boston, Mass., October 6-9, will be covered by the Monitor in 5 daily articles, the first of which will appear

MONDAY

CLARK'S CHOICE AS AMBASSADOR PLEASES MEXICO

Hoover Appointee Is Well Versed in Affairs of Latin America

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—J. Reuben Clark, former Undersecretary of State, veteran of the American Foreign Service and legal adviser to Dwight W. Morrow, has been named Ambassador to Mexico by President Hoover, and the appointment is received with high approval by Mexico City.

Resigning his post as Undersecretary 18 months ago Mr. Clark went to Mexico City to assist Mr. Morrow where he has on several occasions been in virtual charge in the Ambassador's absence. His appointment insures continuity of policy in the diplomatic relations between the United States and its closest southern neighbor, while elevating to a post of major importance a man who has had years of experience in the Foreign Service.

Mr. Clark is now at Salt Lake City, his home. He is a native of Grantsville, Utah, and received degrees at the University of Utah and Columbia University, where he took law. Following an interim of teaching he entered the State Department in 1904 and later served as solicitor. In 1912 he was made chairman of the American division at the international preparatory commission for the Third Hague Conference.

Following various rôles of increasing importance on American foreign delegations he became counsel for the State Department at the 1921 Conference on Limitation of Armaments and in 1926 special counsel for the United States on the American-Mexican claims commission. In the World War he served in the army in the Judge Advocate-General's office and received a Distinguished Service Medal. As Undersecretary of State in 1929 he handled the Mexican revolutionary problem.

Personally, Mr. Clark is noted for his geniality, kindliness and sound judgment. Few men have been so warmly liked in the State Department by all comers, ambassadors, career men, legislators and journalists alike. His name has been mentioned constantly in connection with the Mexican post.

Mr. Clark is considered one of the foremost international lawyers in the country. Recently he prepared a study of the Monroe Doctrine, published and distributed by the State Department, which accepted his interpretation of the policy. He held that the doctrine was meant to check Europeans and was not designed to give America the right to intervene in Latin America. Mr. Clark's appointment was recommended by Mr. Morrow who resigned a few days ago.

Mexico Regards Clark as Logical Successor; Esteemed by Morrow

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Forecasts that friendly relations at present existing between the United States and Mexico would continue and that the same policy of understanding that the former Ambassador, Dwight W. Morrow, initiated would be maintained were heard here in many official and unofficial quarters with publication of the appointment of J. Reuben Clark as Mr. Morrow's successor as American Ambassador to Mexico.

American business men of Mexico who have approved of Mr. Morrow's course were distinctly pleased with the selection made by President Hoover.

An indication of the official sentiments of the Mexican Government can be had by the remark made in semiofficial quarters that the selection of Mr. Clark was "certainly a wise move," for it meant a continuation of the present policy adopted by Washington toward Mexico.

The appointment was not a surprise. On the contrary, it has been a

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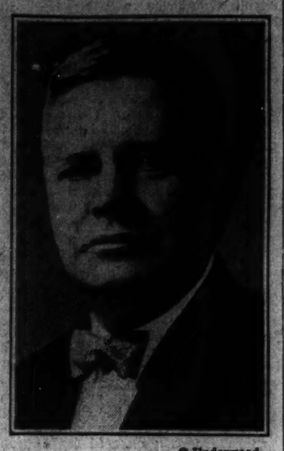
Successor to Morrow at Mexican Embassy



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J. REUBEN CLARK

Color-Decked Boston Greets Legionnaires

National Commander Here —Promises Unemployment Relief Measures

Boston's wide open arms welcoming the incoming units of the American Legion, had gathered in 90,000 Legionnaires when the registration list was totaled at noon, Oct. 4—and they were still coming.

The most extravagant claims for the total pre-convention registration for the convention next week had been never more than 75,000 or 80,000. And now officials of the Legion, enthusiastic over the numbers that are pouring in on every train, are forecasting a record attendance.

Boston has capitulated before this continued attack, and the blue and gold colors of the Legion now fly all over the city, mingling with thousands of signs of "Welcome, Buddies," and "Welcome, American Legion." The route of the big parade is one long lane of flags, bunting and streamers in red, white, blue and gold.

Attend Football Game

Unofficial activities of the convention got under way Oct. 4, with the opening of the eight-day air show at the East Boston airport, and trips by Legion visitors to historic points around Boston. Nearly 2500 legionnaires attended the Harvard-Vermont football game as the guests of the Harvard A. A.

The first of the official delegations from states outside New England began to arrive today, with groups from Arizona, New York, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania coming in. But this official trickle was all but lost in the tremendous flood of visiting Legionnaires, who are pouring in from every part of the world, by train, airplane, automobile and boat—and some ever, on foot and on horseback.

Gen. Henri J. E. Gouraud, military governor of Paris, and Paul Claudel, Ambassador from France, are scheduled to arrive in the evening of Oct. 4. Maj.-Gen. Milton J. Foreman, one of the organizers of the American Legion and its first national commander, arrived Oct. 3.

Secretary Adams Guest

Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, is to be the guest and speaker at the American Legion breakfast which will be given to the National Commander and department commanders of the Legion by the Boston Chamber of Commerce at 8:15 a. m. next Tuesday. Governor Allen, Mayor Curley, and National Commander O. L. Bodenhamer are scheduled to speak. The program is to be radiocast over a national hook-up starting at 9 a. m.

"The 1930 convention of the American Legion will do all in its power to relieve the present unemploy-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Franklin (N. H.) Folk Cheer Ed. Colby On to Keep His Smithy at End of Bridge

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANKLIN, N. H.—An old covered bridge across the Pemigewasett River here must soon give way to a shiny new structure of cement and steel, but the march of progress is not going to efface Ed. Colby's well beloved and weatherbeaten blacksmith shop at one end of the bridge—not if Mr. Colby and several hundred of the older residents of this city can prevent it.

The voters of this city are divided as to whether the only blacksmith shop for miles around is an asset or a liability. It is agreed that the location of the shop right at the bridge entrance is unfortunate. Some say it is a nuisance.

But a large number of substantial business men and civic leaders remember with keen pleasure the childhood hours they spent before the gleaming forge, watching the red sparks fly, hearing the musical tinkle of the smithy's anvil, and dreaming of the days when they, too, would be either smiths or locomotive engineers.

This large group is prepared to fight before the City Council to keep the only blacksmith shop right where it is, and, if necessary, to make the stream of traffic over the Daniel Webster Highway go a little slower. They are opposing a petition that is being circulated to remove the shop as an impediment to speed if not to progress.

Old residents are backing Ed. Colby to stay right where he is and shoe horses and repair wagon tires and furnish an occasional shower of bright sparks for their grandchildren to watch with eager eyes. They say that there are few more genuinely cheerful sights than that of the village blacksmith swinging his sledge in front of a gleaming forge. And they go so far as to say that the aged and mellowed structure of the shop, with its moss covered shingles, its huge timbers, its sprawling sheds, even its blackened forge and piles of rusty horseshoes, is anything but a blot upon the scenery at large.

"Scenery," says one old timer, "why there is plenty of it here in New Hampshire; there are lakes and hills and mountains, but the blacksmith shops are getting few and far between. Let's keep this shop right here. The time is coming when it will be more of an asset than we may think now."

It looks as if the completion of the shiny steel and cement bridge over the river would find Ed. Colby's shop right where it has been located for half a century.

LOW REVENUE MAKES BELGIUM RETRENCH

BRUSSELS (AP) — The Belgian Cabinet on Oct. 4 decided to reduce budget expenditures by $1,000,000 in view of the heavy decrease in tax receipts resulting from the economic depression. An increase in taxation is under consideration.

PEACE 'RISKS' PUT TO FORE IN ENDING WAR

Viscount Cecil Calls for Overthrow of Militarism at Geneva Assembly

TITULESCU REVIEWS SESSION'S RESULTS

Finds Way Cleared to New Steps in Substitution of Justice for Force

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The Eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations adjourned Oct. 4. In a moving speech, Nicholas Titulesco of Rumania who in the opinion of all has been one of the most able presidents the assembly has ever had, summed up the atmosphere in one phrase: "We are dissatisfied but not discouraged." Assemblies of the League must always be dissatisfied, he said, in order to progress.

The League has progressed enormously, declared the president, for now acts, such as the almost universal adhesion to the clause giving the World Court compulsory jurisdiction, are taken as simply natural steps, while a few years ago the first ratifications were regarded almost as miraculous events.

Mr. Titulesco summarized under eight headings the Assembly's work. The first question, European union, has been placed on the agenda for continuing discussion until all nations agree to a satisfactory solution.

Second, a large group of states signed the convention for financial assistance to a state facing aggression, which proves the solidarity with which the League intends to act in an hour of crisis.

Court Jurists Selected

Third, a distinguished body of jurists has been elected to serve nine years on the tribunal of the Permanent Court of International Justice and the Assembly expresses the wish that the revised statutes of the court become operative at the earliest possible moment.

Fourth, the difficult problem of minorities has been sincerely discussed with members of the League agreeing that the only solution resides in frank, loyal collaboration between minorities and their governments.

Fifth, the Assembly convenes before the end of the year a meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, which in turn, it is hoped, may fix the date for the general disarmament conference.

Sixth, an early date is envisaged for a general conference to limit the manufacture of drugs.

Seventh, after long discussion regarding proposals to reform the Secretariat, the Assembly affirms the fundamental that servants of the League must have only international obligations and must be assured of stable tenure of office. But the Assembly is unable to record a settlement regarding a number of the higher offices in the Secretariat.

In this connection, Mr. Titulesco paid an eloquent tribute to Sir Eric

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Cuban Congress Makes Autocrat of Gen. Machado

HAVANA (AP)—The Cuban Congress, in special session, early Oct. 4, authorized President Machado to suspend constitutional guarantees for a term of 20 days or until the congressional elections in the interest of public order.

While intended for Havana and vicinity, the suspension may be extended, at the President's wish, to the entire island. The Cuban congressional elections will take place Nov. 1.

Following are the constitutional guarantees subject to suspension at the discretion of the President:

"Article 15—Those arrested shall secure their liberty or be entitled to a hearing within 24 hours.

"Article 17—If there is no proof of guilt of the arrested parties they shall be given their liberty within 72 hours.

"Article 19—No one shall be indicted or sentenced except by competent tribunal.

"Article 22—Secrets of correspondence are inviolable.

"Article 23—A man's home is inviolable after 6 o'clock in the evening.

"Article 24—No law shall oblige or prohibit change of residence.

"Article 28—The right of free assembly shall not be denied." The presidential message to Congress reads as follows:

"Seditious propaganda known to the public and frankly and openly disseminated in the Republic's capital under cover, perhaps, of recent measures inspired by my devotion to civil liberty, compel me now, with deep regret, but in accordance with my duty to preserve the public peace, to request of this honorable congress a law which will authorize me to suspend in part or all of the territory of the nation the guarantees referred to in Article 40 of our constitution.

"This will permit our Government to adopt precautionary measures necessary for the immediate complete strengthening of public confidence and the strength of the nation. I hope that the patriotism of this honorable congress will cause it to provide me this authorization I ask."

OLD LAWS NOT RETROACTIVE, COURT DECIDES

Validity of 1500 Connecticut Statutes Hangs on Technical Point

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—The Supreme Court of Errors Oct. 3 defeated in part the purpose of the special session of the General Assembly held in August, 1929, to validate and make retroactive more than 1,500 Connecticut statutes which had been declared invalid by the court because the bills had not been signed by various governors within three days after the adjournment of the Legislature.

The Supreme Court ruled that the statutes in question actually did not become valid until the special legislative session and the validating acts passed then were not retroactive.

The Legislature sought to reinstate the laws, some of them dating to 1865, as to the date of their original passage by providing in the validating acts that the affected bills should be presumed to have been presented to the Governor for approval within the constitutional limit of three days after adjournment of the Legislature. The court criticized this legislative action as encroachment upon the judicial authority.

The full effect of the decisions could not be determined at once but it was known that there are several cases pending in the courts of the State in which the constitutionality of some of the statutes affected had been questioned before the special session of the Legislature was held. These cases, tucked away in the files of the court clerks, will now be finally adjudicated and many of them undoubtedly will go up to the Supreme Court. All of them will be decided separately, solely on their merits.

Little litigation is expected to be brought as a result of the decisions although there may be some based on the question of vested rights. The statute of limitations precludes the possibility of taking advantage of the opinions in many forms of actions.

Grade Crossing Rule Stressed by Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Action by the State Attorney-General's office toward the removal from office of public utilities commissioners for their alleged failure to enforce the grade crossing elimination law is awaited as a result of a superior court decision Oct. 3, which upheld Albert Levitt of Redding, a professor, and dismissed the Attorney-General's petition for a new trial.

The decision of Judge Allyn L. Brown ended a litigation started Oct. 22, 1929, when Mr. Levitt, who was defeated for the Republican nomination for Governor, presented a petition signed by 100 electors to the Attorney-General requesting action against the utilities commissioners. A writ of mandamus requiring the Attorney-General to proceed against the commissioners later was issued by Judge Newell Jennings. An appeal from this ruling was taken to superior court.

Judge Brown in his decision said: "There is at present but one course left for the Attorney-General under the existing circumstances and that is to proceed against the commissioners.

Ernest L. Averill, Deputy Attorney-General, who has been handling the case for the State from the beginning, declined to say what his future course of action would be.

COLOR-DECKED BOSTON GREETS LEGIONNAIRES

(Continued from Page 1)

ment situation," Major Bodenhamer declared in his first interview with the press after his arrival in Boston at midnight Oct. 3. He cited as an example of past action in that direction the accomplishments of the American Legion in the depression of 1920, when some 8000 posts established employment bureaus which found work for more than 1,000,000 veterans.

A special committee was recently appointed to consider the unemployment problem, he said, and its report will come up for action in the convention sessions.

The drafting of a comprehensive policy for the care of disabled World War veterans will probably be one of the most significant accomplishments of the convention, Maj. Bodenhamer declared. A move will be made to further liberalize existing laws relating to veterans, he said.

Presidential Guard

Michael J. Crowley, superintendent of police, has assigned more than 500 police officers to be a special guard to President Hoover while he is in Boston for the conventions of the Legion and the American Federation of Labor.

The contest for the 1931 convention city became more exciting with the arrival in Boston on Oct. 3 of the advance delegation from Detroit, armed with two checks of $25,000 each, from the city and the State of Michigan, to prove it is a serious contender for the convention next year. The Los Angeles delegation has been hard at work, and Portland, Ore., and Miami, Fla., are "dark horses" who may spring a surprise before the time for the selection of the convention city Oct. 8.

An historical pageant parade, at 3 p. m. on Oct. 5, portraying three centuries of the history of Massachusetts, will constitute Boston's welcoming gesture to the convention delegates. The parade will form at Exeter and Beacon Streets and march to Park Square, via Beacon, Park, Tremont and Boylston Streets.

The parade will be preceded by special services in many Boston churches Sunday morning. At 8 p. m. a special memorial service will be held in Faneuil Hall, at which Governor Allen and Mayor Curley will speak. The executive committee of the Legion Auxiliary will hold its final meeting in the morning, and many committees of both the Legion and Auxiliary will meet during the day.

Committee reports to be presented at the convention sessions next week indicate this year has been a banner one in the history of the Legion, with much constructive activity in all lines, according to advance information given out at national headquarters.

Citizenship Training

The Americanism program of the Legion has concluded an unusually successful year, according to the report. Nearly 3000 posts awarded medals to boys and girls in the public schools in connection with the Legion's educational program. More than 400,000 boys participated in a junior baseball program designed to teach the sporting qualities of good citizenship to boys under 17, and it is estimated that 50,000 boys received Boy Scout training in troops sponsored by Legion posts.

The National Rehabilitation Committee reports that cash recoveries for World War veterans and their dependents obtained through the efforts of the commission totaled $5,013,761.43 for the fiscal year ended June 30. These recoveries, it was announced, were in the form of government compensation, insurance, retirement pay and other claims.

The child welfare work of the Legion during the past year has been concentrated particularly on the need of corrective or improved legislation in the various states, the commission report says. The service offered by national headquarters has been extended to many states, while during the coming years, according to the report, the Legion will present measures designed to promote the welfare of all children in 44 of the 48 states.

The child welfare and rehabilitation reports in particular, and all other standing committee reports, express deep appreciation for the coöperation of the corresponding committees of the Legion Auxiliary.

Salutes Requested

A request that all observe the proper forms of respect due the American flag was issued from Legion headquarters by Russell Cook, National Director of the Americanism Commission. This consists in saluting the national colors massed at the head of each department delegation, as proscribed for civilians or those in uniform, respectively.

Of 527 bills presented to Congress last year, regarding veterans, 41 were enacted into law, more than at any time since the war, according to Mr. Taylor. Outstanding among these were amendments to the Bonus bill, which extended the time for filing applications until 1935, and the appointment of a commission to study and report on the question of universal draft in time of war.

An appropriation of more than 20,000,000 will probably be asked from Congress by the convention to meet the need for institutions for disabled veterans, Mr. Taylor said.

Canadian Legion Hears Praise From U. S. Minister

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—"The object of organizations such as the Canadian and American Legions is to try to keep alive some little spark of that flame which we carried in our hearts in the dangerous days of the war. You showed us how to do it and set for us a marvelous example which we tried to follow." This was the generous tribute paid by Col. Hanford MacNider, United States Minister to Canada and a past National Commander of American Legion, to the Canadian Legion at a reception held in honor of the Minister and Mrs. MacNider at Trafalgar House, the Legion's headquarters.

"Americans and Canadians," continued the Minister, "who went through a common cause, had a better understanding of each other. Their comradeship in the army made for a feeling of greater unity and did much to destroy the barriers which stood between a common understanding of each other. Coming generations, as a result, are going to be able to speak of and understand each other as they would never have been able to do otherwise."

Col. L. R. Lafleche, commander, and many hundreds of ex-service men and friends welcomed their distinguished guests with enthusiasm.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Harry C. Moore, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Leita P. Moore, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Jane S. Dietterich, Phoenix, Ariz.
Clarence O. Dietterich, Phoenix, Ariz.
Miss Alice Kershner, Allentown, Pa.
Victoria Webb McCord, Des Moines, Ia.
Glendora McCord Rollins, Des Moines, Ia.
Mrs. Luise Koohlaas, Allentown, Pa.
Mrs. F. Alice Bennett, Yonkers, N. Y.
Herbert I. Bennett, Yonkers, N. Y.
Nickolas M. Venieris, Chicago, Ill.
Jean C. Venieris, Chicago, Ill.
Louise J. Bernhard, La Crosse, Wis.
Mrs. Verne B. Bemson, Bath, Me.
Mrs. Nellie Hasen Medick, Columbus, O.
Mrs. Edna T. Macklin, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Marie Chiswell Hough, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Dora B. Taylor, South Norwalk, Conn.
Frits. C. Rehbock, Amsterdam, Holland.
Tekla Wretlin, Stockholm, Sweden.
S. Paul Wretlind, Stockholm, Sweden.
Mrs. Jane M. Rossser, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Gertrude D. Thomas, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Nina Waller Munro, Sound Beach, Conn.
Mrs. Margaret A. Engle, Johnstown, Pa.
Earl P. Bennett, Auburndale, Mass.
Taylor A. Kimball, Auburn, Me.
Mrs. Frances I. Miller, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Laura J. Tritle, Harrisburg, Pa.
Mrs. Carrie E. Hutchings, Kansas City, Mo.
A. E. Hutchings, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Rose P. Miller, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Vinia A. Hurst, Eastlake, Fla., and North Weymouth, Mass.
Mrs. C. R. McLean, No. Weymouth, Mass.
Mrs. Charles F. Eaton, North Weymouth, Mass.
Miss Elizabeth F. Gowen.
Miss Mary Willson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Howard B. Vining, Kansas City, Mo.
Bernard Ericson, Roselle, N. J.
Mrs. Alice H. Bassar, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. August Fischer, Lansing, Mich.
August Fischer, Lansing, Mich.
Mrs. E. Staude Dyer, Lexington, Mass.
Mrs. F. S. Carr, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Miss Louise H. Nason, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Miss Ida Elizabeth Smith, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Mrs. W. J. Webster, Woodford Green, England
Frank Collinson, Toronto, Canada
Mrs. Orpha L. Rogers, Whitneyville, Conn.
Mrs. Myra Lord Twiss, Calais, Me.

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Kansas Legion Leaders

From Left to Right—Otto J. Heimach, Fort Scott Post 25; John Floyd, Arkansas City Post 18; G. R. White, Parson Post 56

Proud Arkansas Melon Gives Up Before Another From Same State

Jumbo Shipped From Hope With Its 160¾ Pounds of Lusciousness Had Boston by Ears, But Now Arkadelphia Has One at 162 Pounds

When the members of the Leslie Huddleston Post 12, American Legion, arrive in Boston from Hope, Ark., for the league convention they will find a king dethroned, the king being none other than "Jumbo," the 160¾-pound watermelon which has been on display in the window of the Kelvinator Sales Corporation at 749 Boylston Street.

Jumbo, with its claim of being the largest watermelon ever grown, has come in for a lot of publicity as well as direct-to-consumer interest.

Newspapers have printed pictures of its luscious corpulency; small boys have pressed noses to the window of the store where it remained in perfect preservation with the aid of a refrigeration system, and have murmured such expressive words as "Gee!" "O Golly!" "Whoo-ee-ee!" accompanied by slithering sibilations; and even the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce has not neglected to keep its eye on the mammoth melon and to inform the world that when it comes to watermelons Arkansas—well, Arkansas rules Jumbo!

Self-appointed press agents from all over the State did their bit when a mere 128-pound melon had been presented to President Hoover as the "world's largest."

"World's largest, indeed," they wrote. "Why a 128-pound melon in Arkansas is fairly in the embryonic stage. Humph, the prize-winning watermelon at the annual watermelon festival at Hope, Ark., in 1929 weighed 152 pounds plus. In 1928 the prize winner weighed 143¾ pounds. And here's the king of 'em all—old Jumbo, weight 160¾ pounds!"

But, alas for fame. Just as the elephantine product of the vine had reached the point where it might wet the ears of its eaters with all the dignity of a champion, along came the following dispatch from Arkadelphia, Ark.:

"W. W. Harkins, Clark County farmer, eight miles northwest of here, claims to have produced the largest watermelon in the world. Mr. Harkins pulled his melon Sept. 24 and brought it to the Arkadelphia Chamber of Commerce, where it was weighed on two different scales and witnessed by a number of men, who have signed an affidavit that it weighed 163 pounds.

"The melon is a pound and a quarter heavier than the former champion melon now being exhibited in Boston.

"There were 19 melons in the Harkins field that weighed a total of 2515 pounds, an average of 132 pounds to the melon, a fact considered by many as more remarkable than the size of the single champion. Mr. Harkins plans to exhibit the eight largest including the champion at the Arkansas State Fair at Little Rock, which begins Oct. 6."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight and Sunday, probably with light frost in exposed localities; moderate north winds; slight change in humidity and forest fire hazard.

Southern New England: Fair and continued cool tonight, with light frost in interior; Sunday partly cloudy; fresh north winds, strong at times on the east coast.

Northern New England: Fair and continued cool tonight and Sunday; heavy frost in interior; moderate north winds.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Oct. 4	Max. Oct. 3		8 a.m. Oct. 4	Max. Oct. 3
Albany	38	60	Los Angeles	66	86
Atlantic City	50	64	Memphis	60	80
Boston	46	60	Montreal	44	—
Buffalo	48	56	Nantucket	56	60
Calgary	48	—	New Orleans	66	80
Charleston	62	72	New York	46	62
Chicago	54	64	Philadelphia	52	68
Denver	44	58	Pittsburgh	50	68
Des Moines	64	76	Portland, Me.	46	62
Eastport	48	58	Portland, Ore.	56	80
Galveston	76	80	San Francisco	56	70
Hatteras	66	70	St. Louis	62	82
Helena	44	64	St. Paul	54	56
Jacksonville	62	76	Seattle	54	58
Kansas City	64	82	Tampa	80	84
			Washington	54	70

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:18 p. m.; Sunday 9:43 a. m.
Height of tides: 9.0 ft.; 8.8 ft.

Light all vehicles at 5:53 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Tercentenary celebrations: Exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, until 10, admission 25 cents; Tercentenary Industrial Exposition, Mechanics Building, open to the general public until 10, through Oct. 11.

Dedham: Band concert and fireworks, evening.

Annual meeting, Associated Craftsmen, Masonic Hall, Watertown, 8.

Field and Forest Club: Rambler's walk and meeting, home of Vice-President and Mrs. William D. Gooch, 35 Shattuck Road, Watertown.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, Clover Club, ballroom and foyer, 7.

Statler Hotel: Dinner (Parlor A), meeting (Parlor C), Veteran's Association-Evacuation Hospital.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Members' Night, moving pictures, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—"Sweet Adeline," 8:15.
Majestic—"Bird in Hand," 8:30.
Copley—"Shooting Shadows," 8:30.
Wilbur—Jane Cowl in "When Hell Froze."
Plymouth—"Miss Gulliver's Travels," 8:15.
INSERT A TO COME

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by James G. Rowell, member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Medford, in Riverside Theater, 22 Riverside Avenue, near Medford Square, 3:30.

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston: Tercentenary Fleet Pageant Parade, start Beacon Street at Exeter, 3; exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Charles River Basin, 10 to 10. Brighton: Exercises at High School, afternoon, ending with band concert. Dedham: Large patriotic meeting, Stone Park, afternoon. Waltham: Mass meeting at Nutting's, arranged by Federation of Churches, speaker, Prof. Curtley F. Mather, band and chorus, 7.

Statler Hotel: Meeting, Veterans American-Evacuation Hospital, Foyer; meeting, American Legion, Parlors A and B.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "The Passion Play of 1930," by John C. Bowker, M.D., Lecture Hall, 3:30; lecture on Jewish Music by Professor S. Braslavsky, Jewish folk songs, secular music, soloists, Lecture Hall, 8.

Oct. 5 to 11, Fire Prevention Week.

First meeting, Ford Hall Folks, Henry Gideon and Richard Gregg, speakers, Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, Boston, 7:30.

Tramblers' walk and meeting, home of vice-president and Mrs. William D. Gooch, 35 Shattuck Road, Watertown.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue division): Caspy Club, Olg Postiak and Flo Wisotzky, speakers, 3; Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club, Bates Hall, 8.

American Legion Activities: Aloha breakfast, Somerset Hotel, 8; Fidac breakfast, Square and Compass Club, 12:30; National Child Welfare Conference, John Hancock Hall, 2:30; reception in honor of national president and national officers by Department of Massachusetts, American Legion Auxiliary, Crystal Ballroom, Hotel Kenmore, 3; reception in honor of convention pages, courtesy Brookline unit, Longwood Towers, Brookline, 3; Congressional Medal of Honor dinner, Hotel Commander, Cambridge, 6; past presidents parley dinner, Louis XIV Ballroom, Hotel Somerset, 6; Memorial Service, Faneuil Hall, 8; opening Forty and Eight National Promenade, Horticultural Hall, 8.

Exposition of Massachusetts State Governmental Activities, Commonwealth Armory, 2:30 to 5:30.

Tercentenary Industrial Exposition, Mechanics Building; 10 to 1, admission card only; 1 to 10, open to general public, through Oct. 11.

EVENTS MONDAY

Tercentenary celebrations, Boston: Exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Charles River Basin, 10 to 10; Original Massachusetts Bay Colony Charter on exhibition, archives division, Room 438, State House, 9 to 5; Tercentenary Industrial Exposition, Mechanics Building, 10 to 1, admission card only, 1 to 10, open to general public; through Oct. 11.

Exposition of Massachusetts State Governmental Activities, Commonwealth Armory, 10 to 10, through Oct. 11.

American Legion activities: Opening of Auxiliary Convention, Symphony Hall, 8:30; opening of Legion Convention, Arena, 10; auxiliary contests (drill teams and bugle corps), baseball field, Boston Common, 10; preliminary motorboat races, Charles River Basin, 10:30; navy cutter races, Charles River Basin, 3; motorboat final races, Charles River Basin, 2:30; monster aerial pageant over Boston Common, 3; Gold Star reception, Y. D. Club, Huntington Avenue, 3; music contests (auxiliary), Mancock Hall, 4.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Governor's luncheon, ballroom and foyer, State Suite, 1.

Statler Hotel: Meeting, American Federation of Labor.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Ave. Division): Fall gymnasium and swimming schedules start.

West Roxbury Community: Monthly meeting, Girl Scout Committee, home of Mrs. Joseph Saunderson, 16 Hastings Street, 2:30; meeting, Tourist Club, home of Mrs. A. G. Howard, 66 Bellevue Street, 3.

Historical talking picture, "Three Centuries of Massachusetts," Old South Meeting House, auspices of American Legion, five showings, beginning at 2.

Meeting, Union Ministers, Matthew Woll and John Frey, speakers, Church of New Jerusalem, 136 Bowdoin Street, 10:45.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Daily, 10 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Dutch East Indian Textiles; French illustrated books of the eighteenth century; American silver; church services and domestic pieces; etchings and engravings by Winslow Homer.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; special exhibitions of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kiruk, Irak; paintings of the Naumberg bequest. Through Oct. 11.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Daily 9 to 5; 1:30 to 5 Sundays. Holidays all day. Take Jamaica Plain car from Park or Dudley Street to Moraine Street. Birds, shells, mammals, fish. Exhibits of foreign lands, some ex cellent collections. Coin and old doll furniture exhibit.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Autumn exhibition.

Doll & Richards, 128 Newbury Street—Prints Boston, by Sears Gallagher, W. Harry including complete collections of views of Smith, Gustav von Colin and Clair Leighton.

Scherves Studios, 605 Boylston Street—Etchings by Marius Bauer.

Lamson & Hubbard Gallery, 394 Boylston Street—Water colors and lithographs by James Charles Flaherty and Georgea R. Wiren. Through Oct. 4.

Grace Horne's Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Exhibition of paintings by Leon Bonnet.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Noone Skips Out—Two Candidacies in His Pockets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—Albert "Hi" Noone of Peterborough, who won the Democratic nominations for Governor and for United States Senator, is "lost" and the Democratic Party can't find him. Party leaders met and selected a group to go to their candidate with an olive branch and a white flag and beseech him to relinquish one of his candidacies, only to find that he had departed for parts unknown.

Before leaving Mr. Noone advised his closest friends that so long as he had won both nominations he intended to keep them. This leaves the Democratic Party in a peculiarly embarrassing muddle. Having once met and built a platform, significantly "wet," around the candidacy of Frederick Small, the man they expected to win the gubernatorial nomination, they now find themselves with a platform already unpopular and without a silver tongued orator to deliver Philippics against prohibition.

They planned at first to place independent candidates in the field against the resourceful Mr. Noone, but none would be drafted. Then they carefully selected an imposing delegation to wait upon Mr. Noone and inform him of their wishes for the good of the party. Among the delegates was ex-Gov. Samuel D. Felker of Rochester, during whose administration Mr. Noone served on the executive council. The time limit for accepting resignations expires Oct. 9, and as Mr. Noone expects to be away some time, it looks bad for the party.

More Dividends Paid to Date Than in 1929

WITH wages generally stable, a study of the return on investments is interesting. A genuine business recession does not materially affect the interest on bonds, but takes its toll in reduced or omitted dividend payments.

Every month this year thus far has shown an increase in dividends over 1929 and up to Oct. 1, 1930, total $3,621,104,457 against $2,395,278,581 in the like 1929 period. All groups but the motors were above last year. While 66 companies reduced and 91 omitted dividends last month, some 1250 concerns maintained or increased their payments, so that September, 1930, totals were $475,094,584 against $399,391,264 in September, 1929.

State Contracts Reach $2,500,000 for September

Awarding of $2,500,000 in construction contracts for September by the state government brings the total awards made for the year to more than $19,000,000, according to a statement issued by Charles P. Howard, chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance.

The program was arranged in pursuance with Gov. Frank G. Allen's efforts to relieve unemployment. September contracts provide for construction of public buildings, bridges and highways, and dredging of harbors. The largest single contract is for the construction of a $389,000 bridge over the Merrimac River at Tyngsborough.

For the first three days of October, still further contracts have been awarded for more than $400,000. The volume of contracts for the year far exceeds anything Massachusetts has undertaken before, Mr. Howard declared.

A decisive step to eleminate railroad grade crossings was taken, Oct. 3, when the Department of Public Works forwarded to the Department of Public Utilities for approval a list of 32 crossings in all sections of the State. Upon approval of the latter group, plans for removing the crossings will be launched and actual work is expected to start early in 1931.

PEACE 'RISKS' PUT TO FORE IN ENDING WAR

(Continued from Page 1)

Drummond, who, he said, has been transformed from a mere secretary-general into an article of the Covenant.

The Assembly is grateful, too, Mr. Titulesco said, for the work of three distinguished retiring members of the Secretariat, Dame Rachel Crowdy of Great Britain, Eric A. Colban of Norway, and Sir Arthur Salter of Great Britain.

Amid warm applause Mr. Titulesco said that Sir Arthur leaves an honored name in the reconstruction of Europe and the history of the League in pioneer days.

Way Paved for Results

Eighth, said Mr. Titulesco in continuing his summary, respecting amendments to place the Covenant in conformity with the Kellogg pact, most League members are happy to welcome the day when amendments will finally be drafted to the satisfaction of all. Adjournment of this question does not mean that the nations throw the slightest suspicion or doubt upon their solemn pledge to renounce war as an instrument of national policy.

This question of the amendment of the Covenant was the subject of strong speaking in the last discussions preceding Mr. Titulesco's speech. Viscount Cecil, for the British Government, which has been the chief supporter of the amendments, declared this session's discussions have been valuable in preparing an alternative draft of amendments which may prove acceptable to all.

Governments should remember, said Viscount Cecil, that the purpose of the League to preserve peace demands taking the risks of peace. War is buttressed and supported by vested interests of all kinds. Literature praises war, even some moral and religious spokesmen defend war, and material interests in all countries are working formidably for war.

"None who went through the painful negotiations for the three-power naval pact in Geneva three years ago can forget that the steel interests of one country employed an agent to prevent the negotiations from succeeding."

Must Stick to Course

Even respectable professional opinion of military naval advisers in every country perpetually urges statesmen to prepare for war. Suppose the Covenant amendments do increase commitments, said Viscount Cecil, isn't it worth while to take risks if peace is genuinely furthered? Referring wistfully to the uncertainty of political life, he asked the Assembly to forgive his emotion upon the last occasion he might address the Assembly.

"I wish to say to every delegation: Make up your minds what course you intend to follow. Do you really want peace? Are you really prepared to take measures to make sacrifices for peace? If you want peace you must pay the price. If there are any faint-hearted members of the League let them openly turn back. We will regret to lose their assistance, but the League must have only whole-hearted friends of peace."

Preceding Viscount Cecil, M. Cassin of France and C. C. Wu of China, reporting for the Legal Committee which studied the amendment of the Covenant, explained that the desire of certain members to study the problem more thoroughly prevented adoption of the amendments this year. But, said M. Cassin, as in the case of the financial assistance treaty delay may prove the best means of obtaining ratifications.

DRY PLANK SUBMITTED TO VERMONT G. O. P.

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—A plank favoring rigid enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and all statutes enacted to give it effect, was submitted to the Republican State Convention here Oct. 4 by the resolutions committee.

The proposed platform also contained planks which made reference to the "excellent" administration of Gov. John E. Weeks; proposed the construction of highways to meet the needs of the state; urged more effort to keep the roads open in winter; urged more care of secondary roads; suggested the further promotion of forestry, agriculture, industry, fish and game, and recreational development and advocated economy in state affairs.

SCHOOL SITE PROPOSED

Purchase by right of eminent domain of the "Searle lot" in Brookline as the site for the new Lincoln school building was recommended by the sub-committee on school buildings of the Brookline School Committee at a special meeting Oct. 3. The report proposed that an article be inserted in a warrant for a special town meeting outlining the decision of the sub-committee. Action by the school committee was deferred.

LABOR ASSERTS INDUSTRY LAGS IN CO-OPERATING

A. F. of L. Group Says Concerted Action Lacking on Employment

Stating that voluntary coöperation on the part of finance, management, and labor is necessary for the adjustment of the problem caused by unemployment, the Metals Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor closed its convention in Boston, Oct. 4.

"In the United States," the delegates agreed, "finance and management have shown no particular interest in discussing the problem of unemployment, the subject of overproduction, under-consumption, and the stabilizing of industry.

"They seemingly believe they are self-sufficient to solve the problem without securing services which labor's knowledge and experience could supply. They have endeavored to adopt and apply policies without intending to discover whether these were of a character which would justify our coöperation."

There are a number of individual employers having friendly relations with trade unions who discuss these questions with representatives in the effort to work out solutions, the delegates declared. But employers' associations, outstanding representatives of industry, and leading financiers, they said, while insisting that a coöperation of labor is essential, have so far failed to take a practical step necessary.

The delegates further expressed the opinion that the most important forces dealing with the problem are the organized employers and organized workmen.

The Builders Trade Department of the federation closing its convention Oct. 4 went on record as approving an amendment to the Volstead Act so that beer could be brewed.

SEMINARY TO HAVE NEW HEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—The inauguration of Dr. Robbins Wolcott Barstow as president of the Hartford Seminary Foundation will take place on Oct. 28. Delegates from more than 100 educational institutions are expected here for the ceremonies.

FREIGHT RATES DISCUSSED

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A group of 18 traffic representatives of the New England Freight Association met here Oct. 3 to discuss the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, known as the east class rate decision. L. N. Doe of Portland, Me., presided.

Roman's
25th Anniversary Week
Oct. 4-11
10% Reduction
on prices of famous toilet articles made in his own laboratory—and on French transformations.
For 25 years Roman has helped Boston women to look their loveliest. Let him prove to you his artistry of making permanents that have Parisian chic—and at the same time take advantage of his anniversary specials.
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Only Whitney offers you this newest service—fine linens made on our own looms. The first shipment of these lovely Linens has arrived. Glistening satin finish double damask in gleaming, snowy white, displaying designs of our own creation, and at a distinct saving to you of two profits.
You will be equally interested in our new Linen Huck Towels, also made on our own looms in Belfast. They are full 18x32 in size, presenting a foliated scroll design, or designs Adam, Chrysanthemum or Aragon, ensconced on a Damask Border of rich loveliness.
22 Inch Napkins 6.75 Doz.
18x32 Towels 59c each
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Jays is a shop where you may be sure of finding new things, priced fairly. And the quality of the things never suffers in order that prices may be kept down. It is no exaggeration to claim that women find here the best in apparel, and the best in value.
We have just received "dress" coats in smooth "roughish" wools. They have full-length vertical stitchings and large shawl collars of lynx: 88.00.

"For God and Home and the Constitution"
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Prohibition Rally
IN HISTORY
Boston Garden
October 19 2.30 O'clock
Speakers—The Triumphant Trio
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Write or Phone Dr. Samuel Russell, 44 School Street, Boston, for Reservations
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Prohibition Loyalty League and Thirty Allied Prohibition Organizations

WOMEN'S FORUM TO TEST SKILL IN TALKING ART

New York Annual Exposition to Cover Wide Fields of Achievement

By MARJORIE SHULER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Women's achievements in one of their oldest and most popular lines of employment, the art of talking, will be a feature at the ninth annual exposition of women's arts and industries in New York City from Oct. 6 to 11.

The preceding eight shows have done much to bring to the attention of the metropolitan public the progress of women in unusual fields and this year's list of exhibitors includes a woman owner of a flour mill, a woman air engineer, a woman executive in the electrical industry, who heads a force of 40 employees; women advertising managers and promotion managers, women manufacturers and investment brokers, women in motion picture production and the woman president of a gas company.

But the program for the week centers around a group of more or less controversial subjects which engage the present-day interest of women and includes a twice-a-day forum, in which 48 women will compete for prizes as public speakers.

At three general meetings women will air their views pro and con on the prohibition question, the problem of smoke elimination in the city, and a discussion of the Sunday blue laws as they affect dance artists in New York, with the object of enlisting attention to legislation along these three lines.

The forum contest will center around the interests of women in business, professions, and the home with well-known women discussing elements of success in their own particular fields.

Women in aviation will be represented by Mrs. Floyd Bennett. Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, who is a candidate for the vacancy in the city magistrates' court, will assert that "Some Clients Prefer Portias," while Miss Jean Tenney, actress, will discuss "Talkies Versus the Drama." Mrs. Grace E. Gunn, president of the Women's Speaking Club of America, is in charge of the forums.

A number of contests will be conducted, one of those attracting the greatest interest having been sponsored by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women for the best 1000-word manuscript on the achievement of a woman along some unusual line, in building up a business for herself, or achieving the position of an executive against great odds. Eighty entrants are represented in the contest for which prizes of $50 and $25 will be given, and six of the women mentioned in the articles are to be invited to appear on the exposition platform.

There will be finals in a state-wide choral competition for women's choruses sponsored by Mrs. Etta Hamilton Morris, president of the New York Federation of Music Clubs; an amateur dramatic tournament for woman and girl groups of which Miss Constance Erwin is chairman, and an old-fashioned quilting bee sponsored by the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler president.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman is chairman of a group of well-known women who act as patronesses for the show which has come to be regarded as an annual contribution to the community's understanding of what women are doing both within and without the home in the present-day world.

COALITION IN REICH MAY HALT DICTATOR MOVE IN GERMANY

(Continued from Page 1)

cree in cases where the order of the state is at stake.

Wage Reduction in Question

It is true that one-third of the Reichstag may demand that body's reassembly. But in the short interval between adjournment and reassembly, the Cabinet would have a chance to issue its financial decrees.

One crucial point in the whole scheme of the Government, however, is industry's willingness to establish lower prices. One of the main parts of the Government's program is the lowering of salaries of state officials as a signal for the general lowering of wages, salaries, and prices in Germany. This is planned to enable German industry to compete with the lower prices in the world market. The labor unions naturally object to the reduction of wages.

The reduction of state officials' salaries is scheduled for April 1, 1931. Industry, however, wants to lower the wages of the workmen immediately. On this score, the labor men argue that the cutting of wages without simultaneous reduction of prices would lower the standard of living of the masses to a minimum. What difficulties will be encountered when the theories of the Government on this subject are put to the test, is shown by the present wage conflict in the Berlin metal industry, involving 150,000 men. The wage tariff expires on Oct. 5 and the employers want to lower the wage rate by 15 per cent. If this is not done, they threaten to close down the factories. The Metal Workers' Union has rejected the wage cut and threatens to strike. A committee has been appointed, which is expected to arrive at a speedy decision.

This conflict is regarded by both parties as a decisive one for industry and Labor throughout the rest of Germany. It is viewed as a test of one part of the Government's financial program. Thus in Germany, the big economic problem of whether an increase in wages or cut in wages will stimulate industry is about to be fought out. But German industry is bent on exportation and is determined to outdo other nations in capturing the world market. To all appearances, it cares little about the home market. In this industry seems to have the full support of the Government, in which it is represented.

Trade Balances Watched

The Government argues that exportation is necessary in order to pay reparations. German products, it is contended, must be forced over the tariff walls of the other nations with the help of lower German wages. At the same time, it is said, German imports must be lessened, even if the other nations' commerce suffers. This also is held to be necessary to pay reparations, because it keeps the foreign trade balance nearer in favor of Germany. Thus industry and Government are pursuing a very straight road.

The Government's announcement that it on no account contemplates asking for a moratorium on reparation payments, bears particularly on the financial program. It is held here that as long as Germany has not placed its finances on a sound basis by balancing the Reich's budget — ceasing to make debts and cutting down expenses, it will never obtain a moratorium or bring about a revision of the Young plan. For without revising the Reich's payments to federal states, it will not have lived up to Parker Gilbert's demands.

The Government's reluctance to demand a moratorium, however, will not prevent private individuals of influence, such as Halmar Schacht, former head of the Reichsbank or Dr. Ardenauer, Burgomaster of Cologne, from voicing their own views on the economic dangers of reparation payments. Very much, however, depends upon the human side of the question, namely, whether the German masses are willing to permit their standard of living to be lowered. This may be decided in the next few months, and possibly even within weeks.

CANADA PLANS AIRWAY ACROSS DOMINION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—That Canada will have a transcontinental airway in the near future was the opinion of J. A. Wilson, Controller of Civil Aviation at Ottawa, given during an address at the Canadian National Exhibition. Already there are 900 miles of lighted airways for night flying and 300 more miles are being added this year. Referring to Canada's air mail service he stated that the mail taken off the Atlantic liners at Rimouski is placed in Chicago before the steamer has docked at Quebec.

He foresaw a great future for the airship especially in bringing the various parts of the British Empire closer together, "but I think the press is unduly optimistic about the speed in which we will see the airship develop."

'OLIVER ONIONS' SET GIVEN TO HARVARD

A complete set of "Oliver Onions," in 32 volumes, a gift to Harvard Library of Randolph Edgar, editor and literary critic, is thought to be one of the two complete sets of these works in the world, according to authorities at the library.

The works contain many illustrations, both in the text and in the jackets by the author, and the collection includes several out of print books. Mr. Edgar, the donor, was at one time associated with the Literary Digest, the St. Paul Pioneer Press, The Bellman, Vanity Fair and The atre Magazine. He was a member of the Harvard class of 1908.

New Phase Opens in World Coöperation

MOVE TO ELIMINATE MIDDLEMAN SPREADS — Wide World

Direct producer-to-consumer dealing, as embodied in the coöperative organizations in the United States and England, takes on an added international aspect by the visit to the United States of a group of officials of the largest coöperative organization in England, the Coöperative Society, Ltd., for the purpose of forming connections with large group buying and selling organizations in America.

These men were introduced to President Hoover by Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States. The picture shows, left to right, Herbert I. Bodman, president, New York Produce Exchange; Robert Fleming, Manchester, Eng., director, Coöperative Society, Ltd.; W. J. Murphy, representing Coöperative Society, Ltd., in United States; A. H. Hobley, Liverpool, Eng., wheat buyer; Joseph Bradshaw, Manchester, Eng., director, Coöperative Society, Ltd.

BOND IS TRACED BETWEEN GANGS AND POLITICIANS

(Continued from Page 1)

the underworld with politics almost an original problem and an imminent menace, declared Judge Bruce.

The interaction between dishonest politicians and underworld characters was originally on a personal, local or racial basis, he observed. Now it may contribute to a "syndicate" of gangsters exercising supervision of minor gangs over half the city or more.

Power Lies With Police

Organized crime does not depend entirely on politics for its existence, added the Northwestern University law professor. It would still be found if entirely disassociated. But the gangster "syndicates," whose war has made Chicago crime spectacular, could not survive, he declared, if the police chose to break them up.

"The much-discussed alliance between crime and politics in Chicago," Judge Bruce continued, turning to the methods of its operation, "begins substantially with corrupt elections.

"The corrupt politician steals elections with the aid of men who make election fraud a trade. They are picked because they are willing to take their chances and, if caught, to go to jail rather than divulge the names of their superiors. It has been almost impossible to reach the high-ups in election trickery."

In the current election case here it was charged that politicians caused hundreds of men with police records to be appointed election officials, and evidence was brought in from the police department in support.

"The pay such men take for the services they render is generally in political jobs for themselves or in escaping prosecution when caught in a tight place," continued Judge Bruce. "When arrested they go to politicians they have befriended and solicit their aid to obtain their discharge. If they are engaged in an illicit business their reward may be immunity from interference.

"With the aid of this system of election fraud, a whole network of political organization is built up and perpetuated. Ballot chicanery forms only a part of its foundation. Many petty office holders and politicians are kept in office by it. Vote stealing is done all along the line, from the smallest office to the top. It is done for ward committeemen, for state representatives and for mayors."

PROVIDENCE ALLOWS LARGER BILLBOARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Civic betterment organizations, which had vigorously opposed a new ordinance to permit the enlargement of billboards, have lost their fight with the refusal of Mayor James E. Dunne on Oct. 3 to veto a new ordinance "standardizing" the size of billboards.

Under the measure billboards on roofs of buildings in the business and industrial zones may be increased from 20 to 25 feet, and on the ground from 36 to 50 feet in length. The principal item to gain favor for the ordinance is that it provides for metallic construction of boards and frames on buildings, and prohibits erection of boards on wooden buildings.

NAVY YARD ANNOUNCES OPEN HOUSE TO LEGION

Boston Navy Yard will hold "open house" for visitors every day during American Legion convention week, according to a Yard announcement on Oct. 3. Arrangements also include boat races and special provisions for visitors inspecting the vessels at anchor.

Ships will be open for inspection from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. each day. Whaleboats from the destroyers and cruisers will stage races in the Charles River Basin on Oct. 6, and marines, bluejackets and the Navy Yard Band will participate in the big parade on Oct. 7. Yard authorities have arranged to take Legion commanders and prize-winning band, drum corps and drill team in the destroyer, United States ship Sturtevant, to Gloucester on Oct. 9 to witness races. The several cruisers loaned by the navy for Legion week will leave Oct. 10.

GEORGIAN TO INSPECT NEW ENGLAND FOREST

LACONIA, N. H. (AP) — James E. Scott, supervisor of the White Mountain National Forest, announced Oct. 4 he would go to Bellows Falls, Vt., Oct. 5, to meet William J. Harris, Senator from Georgia, who is a member of the National Forest Reservation Commission.

Mr. Harris, with Mr. Scott, will make a week's inspection tour of the White Mountain National Forest. Mr. Scott said particular attention would be given the Waterville valley, which was acquired by the Government a few years ago, at a cost of $1,000,000, and from which the Government plans to cut standing timber to the amount of $1,000,000 during the next 15 years.

SCHOOLS SAVE $36,500 RENT

Abandonment of 49 portable buildings and 19 hired rooms in nine months as a result of providing new school buildings will save the city of Boston in rentals and maintenance costs approximately $36,500 a year, according to Louis R. Rourke, who became Superintendent of Construction nearly a year ago. He has directed the abandonment program and believes that the portables will be practically eliminated in two more years.

IF LIQUOR, THEN NO MOTORCARS, OBSERVER SAYS

Church Leader Sure 'Gas' and Alcohol Simply Will Not Mix

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Prohibition must prevail or the United States must prohibit the manufacture of automobiles, Dr. Mark A. Matthews, formerly Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, declared at a mass meeting on law observance, the American Constitution and the Eighteenth Amendment held in Soldiers Memorial Hall at Pittsburgh, Oct. 3.

"You cannot put gasoline in the automobile tank and alcohol in the driver's stomach and coördinate the two!" Dr. Matthews said.

He pointed out that the Eighteenth Amendment was not put into the Constitution by coercion but by vote of the legislatures of the country. Dr. Matthews asserted that the bootlegger, the speakeasy and the moonshiner were products of pre-prohibition days, that the speakeasies were produced and protected by the saloon and that approximately 15,000 speakeasies existed in Pennsylvania in 1896. He also said that prohibition did not originate home brew because "families have engaged in that pastime ever since the family existed."

Dr. Matthews branded as insincere those advocating repeal for the purpose of temperance.

"I challenge America, or the world," he added, "to find any spot on earth where the distillery, the brewery, the saloon, the wine room and the beer garden ever advocated obedience to law, righteousness, sobriety or Christianity.

"It is impossible to establish breweries and distilleries and vest them with the power to flood this country with intoxicating beverages without producing the saloon or something that will take its place."

Dr. Matthews enumerated some of the benefits of prohibition, such as the growth of bank accounts and the lessening of consumption of liquor from 2,252,272,765 gallons in 1914 to 2,000,000 gallons in 1930. He pointed out that the prohibition law is more successfully enforced than other federal laws against crime. Convictions in federal prohibition cases, he said, were obtained in 83 1-3 per cent of the prosecutions as compared with 83 per cent in narcotic cases, 73 per cent in Mann Act cases, 47 per cent in bankruptcy cases and 64 per cent in national bank cases.

It would be folly, he said, to turn the authority for regulation of liquor traffic to the states and to re-enact the Webb-Kenyon Bill prohibiting interstate traffic. This, he pointed out, would necessitate the placing of the federal standing army at the borders of the dry states to protect them from the bootleggers and criminals produced in the wet states.

Soldiers and Dolls Parade in Brighton

Two parades—one in miniature—featured the second day of the Tercentenary celebrations being held by Brighton and Allston. Doll carriages, all kinds of toys, and contrivances rigged by ingenious boys, constituted the "toy parade" this morning, while the afternoon parade was quite "grown up" with five divisions of military units, historic organizations, business representations, and civic delegations.

Following the parade patriotic exercises were held on the William F. Smith Playground, and Francis B. McKinney, chairman of the Tercentenary celebration committee, spoke.

At the concert and pageant held in the auditorium of the new $1,000,000 high school Oct. 3, Mayor Curley was the principal speaker. He praised the committee in charge of the celebration and said the great enthusiasm displayed their civic pride and loyalty.

The observance closes tomorrow afternoon with a band concert at the Smith Playground.

AMERICAN WOMAN GUEST OF CARINTHIA

Miss Sarah Wambaugh of Cambridge, former member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, who served as technical advisor to the Peruvian Government in the Tacna Arica dispute, is on her way to Klagenfurt in southern Austria at the invitation of the Government of Carinthia to attend the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the plebiscite held there between Austria and Jugoslavia under the Treaty of St. Germain on Oct. 10, 1920.

Miss Wambaugh delivered a series of lectures in French before the Academie de Droit International at the Peace Palace at The Hague in 1927, the first woman ever to have been invited by the academy to address it. Miss Wambaugh is the author of the standard work on International Plebiscite since the World War. Her second book on the subject is to be published in the spring.

'BRING DOWN BREAD PRICE,' ALLEN DEMANDS

Investigations into alleged excessive prices being asked for bread, with wheat now selling at a low mark, will be conducted by the Division of the Necessaries of Life as a result of orders issued Oct. 3 by Gov. Frank G. Allen.

A government survey shows that bread in Boston sells at 8 8-10 cents a pound as compared with 8 7-10 cents in September, 1929, notwithstanding that wheat flour sells at $4.50 per 196 pounds as compared with $7 last year. The Governor demanded that the consumers benefit by the reduced price in wheat.

'Made in Czechoslovakia' Prestige Stimulated by Trade Fair at Prague

Biannual Display in Nine-Story Exhibition Building Presents to Visitors Graphic Details of Country's Home Industries, and Arts and Crafts Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—"Made in Czechoslovakia" is a mark which has appeared only since the World War, but it must not be concluded therefore that only during the past 12 years have such goods and wares been manufactured in these parts.

Formerly they bore the mark, "Made in Austria," or "Made in Bohemia," and came from one of the oldest and most industrialized sections of Europe. Today, the Czechoslovak trade fairs are doing everything possible to prove that long experience, trained labor and the most up-to-date equipment enable this new republic to compete in quality and price in all parts of the world.

The three most important fairs are held at Liberec (Reichenberg), Bratislava (Pressburg) and in Prague. From them the visitor can obtain a very clear idea as to what Czechoslovakia can offer. At the Liberec Fair, the industries of North Bohemia, particularly textiles, glass, Gablonz ware and the arts and crafts of the Riesengebirge—Giant Mountains—are on view. At Bratislava, the trade of the Danube ports and of the slowly developing hinterland of Slovakia, with its timber, peasant embroidery, agricultural produce, and so forth, are presented in a convenient form for the would-be buyer.

These two fairs are held only once a year, but the Prague Fair—which is biannual—is much greater, both in size and importance, and gives a more detailed picture of all phases of national work. This fair has become a very important factor in home and foreign trade during the past few years. Until last autumn, everything was centered in the old fair buildings, but since then the new Fair Palace has been completed. A nine-story building of glass and concrete in the most modern architectural style, it has become a permanent home for the exhibits of home and foreign products.

Here, in the old fair buildings and in the two adjacent exhibition grounds, 2973 firms, of whom 275 were from abroad, exhibited during the recent Spring Fair. Germany, France, England, Austria and the United States were among the chief foreign exhibitors. A new addition was South Africa, which, in its own specially organized pavilion, offered gold, wool, diamonds, skins, sugar and fruits as its chief exports.

During the course of the fair, an Austro-Czechoslovak Society was founded, which is nonpolitical and will seek to promote cultural and economic relations between the neighbor states. Czechoslovakia, in common with the rest of the world, has passed through an economic crisis during the past 12 months, but reports from the three recent fairs indicate that an improvement has been registered, some experts declaring that now "the corner has been turned."

'GAS' CUT TWO CENTS GALLON IN BOSTON

So far as Boston is concerned, another commodity has sunk to pre-war levels, says a Boston News Bureau bulletin Oct. 4. A two-cent reduction has brought the wholesale price of gasoline, exclusive of the 2-cent state tax, down to 12½ cents per gallon. This makes the price to the consumer 16½ cents including tax. There was thus a slight dip under the 13-cent low established in 1915 and in 1924. The highest price in recent years was 32 cents in 1920.

There has been scattered weakness in retail and wholesale gasoline prices in various parts of the country, and the movement has now spread to Boston. Price-cutting by local independents made concerted action by the large distributors necessary.

SILVER CUPS REWARD LEGION DRIVE WORK

Governor Allen, Oct. 3, presented to Raymond A. Rich Jr. of Brookline and Dr. Arthur B. Janes of Boston, father of Dorothy Fuller Janes, silver loving cups as the winners of the Girls' and Boys' Essay Contest, held in connection with the American Legion membership drove.

Dr. Janes was presented the cup for his daughter, who is studying in Europe. The presentations were made in the presence of a number of Legion members who had taken part in the contest.

STATE G. O. P. BEGINS CAMPAIGN ON RADIO

The Republican State Committee of Massachusetts will open its radio campaign on Oct. 6. From then until election day Nov. 4, the leaders of the party will urge upon the voters the importance of their support for the Republican President and continuance of Republican government in Massachusetts.

The microphones will carry the voices of former Senator William M. Butler, now the nominee of the party to succeed Senator Gillett, Gov. Frank G. Allen, Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and Louis K. Liggett, Massachusetts members of the National Republican Committee, members of Congress and State legislative candidates, to every part of the State in a series of brief daily talks.

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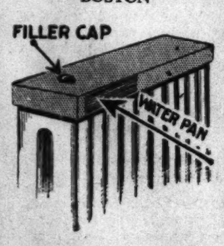

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY CHARLES V. WINN, C. S.

Charles V. Winn, C. S., of Pasadena, Calif., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled, "Christian Science, the Revelation of Divine Love," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by George Shaw Cook, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

From Christian Science we learn that Love is divine Principle, and is, therefore, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 13 of the Christian Science textbook, "impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals." And because Principle is divine Love, it is loving, tender, and unutterably kind, as well as exact, demonstrable, and infallible.

It is of this divine Principle, Love, the ever present and inexhaustible source of life, health, and happiness, and of its practical availability to mankind in the healing of sin and sickness, that our lecturer will tell us tonight.

I am happy to present to you the speaker of the evening, Mr. Charles V. Winn of Pasadena, Calif., who is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

A Christian Science lecture is a joyous occasion. Its invitation is, in the words of the Scriptures, "Come now, and let us reason together."

Mankind is seeking the truth and those who seek aright can never seek in vain. The very fact that so many attend these lectures is self-evident proof that on one point we are all agreed, that is, we are all seeking good. Fundamentally we all have one prevailing motive, namely, we are all seeking happiness or harmony. All human effort is induced by one all-impelling desire, to attain that which will improve our condition or gain more of that which is desirable and satisfying. Even what is wrong and mistaken is impelled by the belief that something is to be gained or secured that will be advantageous. It is only when we begin to consider what is really worth while, what is truly satisfying, what really brings permanent and abiding harmony, that our paths diverge and separate. So divergent have our paths become that the theories of the human mind as to how harmony is to be obtained are almost legion. The very fact that humanity is still searching and striving for peace and satisfaction gives indisputable proof that we have very largely missed the way.

To a race groping in bewilderment and confusion for some way out of its difficulties and troubles, Christian Science comes with its healing message and says that there is a way out of all confusion and failure, sin and despair; that it can and will unfailingly prove to every earnest seeker a demonstrable way to attain peace, health, and life eternal.

Christian Science Defined

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in one of her writings (Rudimental Divine Science, p. 1), defines Christian Science as "the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony." For anyone in nineteen words to convey to humanity a greater hope, a greater assurance, yea, a greater certainty that the way of salvation has at last been found, would be impossible. Here we have the unqualified assertion that our harmony is not a matter of chance or uncertainty, but that it can be obtained through a definite knowledge of law, a divine Principle and universal rule. Science tells us that the two great characteristics of a law are universality and permanency, and the inspired Leader of Christian Science in conformity with true Science tells us that we can understand and demonstrate a law of God, a law of good which will universally and permanently establish and maintain our well-being. We know that a real law is impartial and ever-operative, that it is always dependable, and certain in its results: surely we could have no greater blessing than to acquaint ourselves with such a law.

God Knowable

In order to understand God's law we must necessarily gain the true knowledge of God, for the nature of God's law will depend entirely on the nature of God or the Lawgiver. It is right here that Christian Science brings to us one of its greatest blessings by declaring and proving that God is knowable. This may not seem so significant at first, but a little thought will convince you of its tremendous importance.

"Every religion in the world outside of Christian Science is predicated very largely on the theory of postponed good. Study any religion you may and you will find this to be true. The Bible says, "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace." The theory of postponed good says that you cannot know God, hence your good will have to come to you in the future. So extensively has this theory that God is unknowable permeated religious thought that one of the main objections to Mrs. Eddy's teaching has been that she has coupled the words "science" and "religion." Probably no other postulate of Christian Science has aroused so much opposition. Science has been variously defined as "classified knowledge; demonstrable facts; provable truth." Is it not, then, self-evident that in demonstrating and interpreting the rule of universal harmony we must know the exact, provable, and demonstrable or scientific truth about God? Mystery, superstition, or conjecture will never enable us to prove anything in religion any more than in mathematics or any other science. We have no less an authority than our great Master, Jesus the Christ, for such a scientific stand. He declared, "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." And it is a matter of the greatest significance that in this instance the Greek word translated "know" means to know exactly, accurately, or scientifically. In strict accord with our great Master's teaching, Mrs. Eddy has declared in the Preface of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. vii), "The only guarantee of obedience is a right apprehension of Him whom to know aright is Life eternal."

God's True Nature

In order that we may know God aright, Mrs. Eddy has employed various terms for God to help us grasp more clearly the character and nature of God. God is the same yesterday, today and forever, but we, through scientific knowing, can increase our understanding of the divine attributes, thus enlarging our concept of God. One of the terms that Mrs. Eddy uses which has proved most helpful is the term "Mind." Christian Science declares that God is omnipotent or all-powerful, omniscient or all-knowing, omnipresent or everywhere. When we learn that God is Mind, we can begin to see that God is everywhere, always present and always available. We know that Mind can be everywhere and must be everywhere, for we cannot conceive of any existence without mind or consciousness. We further learn that we can turn to this infinite Mind in every hour of need and instantly avail ourselves of its infinite power, for it is ever at hand and omni-active. Everything comes to us by way of thought, or consciousness. Then if God is Mind and ever-present, we can at all times open our thoughts to the activity of the divine Mind and allow its infinite power and presence to pervade our thoughts and enrich our being.

Previous to our availing ourselves of the understanding of Christian Science how limited and restricted our concept of God was, and how enlarged our sense of the infinitude of God has become through the revelation of God as Mind. This is attested by the fact that in very few languages is there any real equivalent for the term "divine Mind." We learn in Christian Science that since God is Mind and "in him we live, and move, and have our being," man can never find himself in any situation where God is not available and where God and His power and presence are not operating for his protection, comfort, and well-being.

God Is Good

Another most helpful truth about God is that God is good. Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 13), "Seek the Anglo-Saxon term for God, and you will find it to be good;" not that good is only an attribute of God, but that infinite good is God. When this truth was first given to the world it brought down a storm of criticism, but repeated proofs of its truth have caused it to so leaven religious thinking that many most eminent religionists are accepting it. We have always believed that good was an attribute of God, but we also thought of God as having other attributes and that He sometimes sent us evil. Christian Science declares and demonstrates that God is the very infinity of good; that He is the only Creator, power, presence, basis, and origin of all that truly exists. He knows nothing about evil, does not create it, does not use it for any purpose, but is entirely, wholly, and completely good. This means that Christian Scientists are endeavoring to manifest good, hence that God is always on our side. His power is always exercised for the welfare and sustenance of His creation; and His changeless plan, purpose, and rule is beneficent, merciful, and only operates to promote that which is good. Every Christian Scientist remembers with joy how his burdens and fears began to drop away when he first learned that God is wholly, unchangeably, and eternally good.

There are countless thousands today who are gladly and joyously saying, "Not my will, but thine, be done," who could not say it before they knew of Christian Science for fear that God's will might operate for their discomfiture or undoing. Until one's thought perceives the allness of good as taught in Christian Science, one is hardly aware how ingrained is the belief that God is both good and evil. In the receipt issued by most transportation companies there is a clause specifically exempting them from liability under certain circumstances. They assume full responsibility for the acts of their employees, but they are not responsible for the "act of God." In other words, if something happens that is so dreadful that they cannot lay it to anybody, they call it the "act of God." It is no wonder that such teachings have turned thousands away from religion altogether, neither is it at all strange that a great multitude are finding their way back to the true religion and the loving, good God as revealed in Christian Science.

God Is Love

Still another blessing awaits the seeker in Christian Science when he learns that God is Love. Our textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 517), tells us that "Love imparts the clearest idea of Deity," and it also declares (p. 569) that the proof of healing is evidenced by "a sweet and certain sense that God is Love." We learn that God is not only capable of loving, but that He is the very essence of love; and God being omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent, that divine Love is boundless, illimitable and inexhaustible. Divine Love creates, constitutes, contains, sustains, and governs all true being. The consciousness of God as Love unfolds a clearer perception of omnipotence than we have ever known. There is nothing that infinite Love could not do or would not do to insure the harmony and perfection of His creation. By thinking of God as Love we can more readily understand the omnipresence of God, for we can easily see that there is no place where His loving interest and beneficent care would not reach even the least of His ideas. Divine Love is all-embracing and all-enfolding and His tender care embraces every part of His creation. And how easy is it to understand the omniscience of God when we know Him as Love. Divine Love is so deep, broad, and far-reaching that no part of being could be beyond the boundary of His loving interest and far-seeing beneficence. Omniscient Love knows everything that is right and true and good, and His infinite wisdom and all-seeing intelligence encircles and embosoms everyone and each one of His children. As our beloved Whittier has so beautifully written:

"I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."

Law of God

Christian Science proves beyond a doubt that the only law there is, is the law of love. God being Love and infinite, could only establish a law that is in accord with His own nature. He could not and would not formulate or enforce any law that was antagonistic to His own nature. His law must be designed to perpetuate and uphold being; that is, it must be constructive, healing, and positive; it must be eternal, unchanging, and unchangeably good. Surely a God of love and wisdom would not establish any law that would destroy or mar His own handiwork.

One's attitude toward what is or what is not law has a very important bearing on every least detail of his daily life. There is not a moment in the day that he is not acknowledging a law of some sort. How important, then, is it to know that the only law there is, is God's law of perfection, harmony, and completeness and that any so-called law that would claim to bring about a wrong condition is utterly spurious and powerless. God's law is as eternal and infallible as God Himself and never was suspended nor rendered inoperative by any lapse of time or changed conditions.

Mission of Jesus

This understanding of God's law gives us a different concept of Christ Jesus, his words and works, than the one commonly entertained. Amongst the Hebrew people it was the custom to set apart a certain number to administer the laws or rites of the temple. You remember on one occasion when Jesus had healed a leper he commanded him to show himself unto the priest and offer the gift that was required in the Mosaic law. Before the priest could enter on his duties of administering the law of the temple he was set apart or consecrated by a ceremony in which he was anointed with oil. What made our great Master the anointed one or Jesus the Christ? He was not formally ordained or anointed. Mrs. Eddy defines "Christ" (Science and Health, p. 583), as "the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error."

Jesus knew more about God, man, law, creation, life, or being than any man who ever lived. It was this Christ-truth, this Christ-understanding, or Christ-consciousness, with which he was anointed that made him the Way-shower or Saviour from everything that is unlike God. He stated his mission in most definite terms when he said, "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil." He came to fulfill God's law of love, and because God's law is universally and eternally operative, as we conform our lives and thinking to the Christ-standard and obey God's law, we can attain the same results as he attained.

Every form of disease, every phase of sin, poverty, deformity, or discord vanished before Jesus' understanding of God and God's law, and in every instance he completely annulled the mortal law that was seeming to hold the patient in bondage. It made no difference whether it was a law of contagion, a law of heredity, a law of inaction or overaction, a law of age, or a law of death, the mind which was in Christ expressing itself through Jesus completely broke every yoke and "let the oppressed go free."

True Healing

Every healing that Jesus performed was not only to liberate his patient but to prove for all time the true nature of God and man. The Christian Science textbook says on page 42, "Jesus' life proved, divinely and scientifically, that God is Love." He always saw man as God made him and not as error was disguising him. Jesus knew that the man of God's creating whom the Scriptures declare was made in God's image and likeness could be no less than the perfect expression of God. He knew that nothing true or real had to be changed, but that the only thing which had to be changed was a false concept of God and His creation. You will recall that on one occasion Jesus was in Cana of Galilee and that he was approached by a nobleman whose son was dangerously ill at Capernaum. The nobleman asked Jesus to come to Capernaum and heal his son. Jesus knew that divine Love and the perfect manifestation were right there where disease and impending death seemed to be, and he was also able to make the father see the same fact. As a result "the man believed the word that Jesus had spoken unto him," and the child was perfectly healed. Here is a perfect example of Christian or metaphysical healing. It is self-evident that Jesus did nothing in a material way. Jesus did not see the patient's body, never knew any of the symptoms, nor even the name of the disease, and yet he restored him to perfect health and, as was later learned from the servants, he did it instantly. All that took place was in the mental realm and all that transpired was a recognition of the eternal fact of being that infinite good and its manifestation can never for one moment be anything less than perfect and perfectly expressed.

The Bible says, "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." It also says, "Whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever." Nothing can ever change God's perfect creation. We could not if we would and would not if we could. God's creation exists at the standpoint of perfection and nothing can be added to it nor taken from it. Christian Science has not come to change anything but our false and erroneous concepts of God, man, life, and creation; and as these are replaced and displaced by the divine facts as recorded in the Bible, in the works of our revered Leader, and as demonstrated by Christ Jesus and his apostles, we are daily experiencing the truth of Jesus' promise, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Salvation

The whole process of salvation as described in the Scriptures is an awakening or enlightenment: a waking out of false beliefs into spiritual understanding. After describing God's spiritual, perfect creation in the very beginning of the Bible, the first mention of evil is an account of a mist that seemed to arise. Now what does a mist do? It only obscures or obstructs our vision. It never destroys, alters, changes, nor affects reality in any way. So the spiritual or scientific interpretation of the Scriptures which Christian Science gives to us shows that all we have to overcome is a "mist taken" sense, a mistaken belief or misconception of divine reality. It is most significant and helpful to learn that in the very last chapter of the Bible, where it tells of all evil having been overcome and that there was no more curse, the Revelator makes this profound statement, "There shall be no night there." The mist of ignorance, darkness, or false belief had been completely dispelled by spiritual light or truth. The Bible from beginning to end shows us how to rouse ourselves and others out of this mist or dream into the cognition or perception of eternal reality. The Psalmist said that he would be satisfied when he awoke in God's likeness. The word "satisfy" means to make enough, and the Psalmist saw clearly that he would not experience the fullness of true, harmonious being until he completely awakened from the dream of mistaken sense or false belief.

Paul, the great apostle, enjoins us to awake from the dead and that Christ shall give us light. When Peter awakened from the dream of material bondage he was immediately delivered from prison and walked forth free. He was aroused to see that the man of God's creating cannot be deprived of his rightful heritage of freedom and dominion. In order to be thoroughly awake we need to see what it is that puts us to sleep and what it is that awakens us.

Mrs. Eddy tells us on pages 306 and 307 of Science and Health, "The parent of all human discord was the Adam-dream, the deep sleep, in which originated the delusion that life and intelligence proceeded from and passed into matter." Here we have a definite, succinct and scientific explanation as to the cause of our trouble and the only way out. The only way out is to awaken out of the Adam-dream of evil and to awake to the divine facts of eternal reality of good. This is what is properly called "working out our salvation." Salvation means deliverance or safety, and what we need to be delivered from is every belief, theory, or argument that would in any way deny the allness of God and perpetuate the dream of evil. We could not in a brief lecture consider all the phases of this dream, but we shall consider some of them and show how Christian Science delivers or saves us.

Overcoming Fear

There is probably nothing which the average person has to contend with more than fear. It seems to haunt our every footstep and assail us at every turn. It is a subject that has been much to the fore of late years and has brought forth almost endless discussion. The modern term is "complex," but it makes no difference what terminology you use, it is the same old enemy by whatever name you call it. While many systems recognize its pernicious effects, none of them show us the way out. If one is laboring under the stress of fear, it accomplishes nothing to tell him that his trouble is due to fear. He knows that only too well, but what he is most interested in is how to get rid of it. The Bible and Christian Science give us an unfailing remedy wherewith to meet and master this fraudulent impostor. The Bible says, "Perfect love casteth out fear." Here is a remedy for fear that never fails when utilized and it is as free as the very atmosphere. All fear is based, primarily, on the belief of life in matter.. Fear is a constituent part of the Adam-dream of soul in sense, a belief in existence apart from God. Do you not recall how often Jesus admonished his patients thus: "Be not afraid;" "Fear not;" "Be not afraid, only believe"? He knew that man is not living in a material body subject to sin, sickness, and death, but that he lives, moves, and has his being in God, Spirit: that man's life is not material, subject to material laws, conditions, and vicissitudes, but is at all times under the control and government of God: that man is guarded, guided, governed, upheld, and maintained by Love divine and that in the realm of eternal good where man eternally dwells, sin, disease, and death are unknown. Jesus was so conscious of Love's all-power and ever-presence that fear could find no room to dim his vision of eternal and omnipotent good. Fear can only seem present to the thought of him who believes that evil has power to harm him. It can never trouble the one whose thought is permeated with the consciousness of God's presence and power. The one who strives to reflect only God and who forgets self knows naught of fear or anxiety.

Root Cause of Fear

If divine Love casts out fear, then the conclusion is irresistible that it is only a selfish, ignorant, finite sense of love which induces fear. Every fear in its last analysis is a fear of one of two things, either that we are going to lose something or that we will not gain something. If you take the selfishness out of any problem and substitute therefor perfect unselfed love, your fear will entirely vanish. The thought that is governed by selfishness loses thereby that consciousness of God's presence and power which destroys fear in all its forms. It is too busy trying to gratify its selfish, material sense of life in matter to gain that larger sense of infinite Love which banishes all fear.

Let us suppose that one has been without employment for some time and his resources have become rather depleted. After some effort he finally hears of a position which seems very desirable. He makes application for this work and the possibility of securing it seems very favorable. He goes home and does his right thinking as we have been taught in Christian Science. He earnestly prays, "Not my will, but thine, be done," and then leaves it in God's hands, knowing that God, divine Love, will bring out that which is right and best for all. So long as he maintains this scientific attitude and keeps selfishness out, fear will be completely absent. If in God's wisdom it were right and best for him to have the position, nothing could interfere with God's purpose. Surely, if it were not right and best, he would not want it.

But suppose he allowed selfishness to creep in and said something like this: "I have been without employment a long time and need the money very badly. I know that I can do the work and I am determined to secure this position." Then fear would immediately follow in the train of selfishness and say, "But what if I should not secure this position?" Then great anxiety would follow.

Divine Love has unlimited good for us all, and we can fearlessly and joyously trust divine Love to work out that which is best and highest for each and every one of us. I have seen business men enthralled by fear and worry almost to the point of distraction and then when unselfed love and childlike trust in good came into thought, fear would vanish as a dream.

When we know that God's will is wholly good, we can have no fear as to the outcome of any problem if we honestly and sincerely leave the solution to Him. It has been well said that when unselfishness comes in at the door, fear flies out of the window. There is so much of good to reflect, so much of truth and love to manifest, that we can ill afford to waste any time in selfish, material thinking that never leads us toward, but only away from God. Self-seeking gets us nowhere. God-seeking leads to the heaven of His presence where fear is unknown.

No Evil Past

Another phase of the Adam-dream of life in matter that Christian Science completely destroys is the belief in a material past. Many a person, all tangled up in the sticky fly-paper of a material past, would and should be doing a grand and noble work for the world, if released from its thralldom. Christian Science has released countless numbers of men and women from this blight of belief in a haunting past and will do it for anyone who learns of God and His creation aright. God is infinite good, the only creator, Being, or Mind in the universe, and His creation is the only creation there is, ever has been, or ever will be. As the beloved disciple expressed it: "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made."

Nothing unlike God ever had any real, true, or actual existence. Nothing that is un-Godlike ever had any actuality or real entity. The only place where evil seems to exist is in a false, erroneous, and untrue state of consciousness. It never was any part of God, man, or true creation.

The Christian Scientist has learned that he must promptly reject any and all false beliefs that would try to lead him into accepting as true any phase of evil. Because evil is not true, it never was true. It has no history, past, present, or future, no states nor stages, but is wholly and entirely false and unreal. Any belief to the contrary is only a delusion, devoid of truth or reality. When we dispel evil from thought, we dislodge it from the only place where it even had a seeming existence.

Evil Only a Dream

The Bible tells us that "God requireth that which is past." Christian Science shows us that it is just as necessary to redeem the past as it is the present. God has maintained His perfect creation throughout all eternity, and there never was a moment when it did not express Him. God's man has never departed from his eternal and perfect estate. There never was a time when anything existed but God and His perfect ideas. When this immaculate concept is gained, all belief in a material past with its haunting memories of sin, sorrow, and failures is erased from consciousness. Right here is where even the most experienced Christian Scientist needs to be most alert. If error cannot get in at the front door, it sometimes slips around to the back door to gain an entrance. The back door that we need to guard most carefully is a belief in a past. We have learned pretty well the folly of discussing disease, depicting disaster, or dwelling on present difficulties, but if we think that something happened in the past, we feel free to talk about it quite glibly. Is it not self-evident that if we are still retaining it in consciousness, still believing that it happened and that it was a part of our experience, we are giving it the only reality that it ever had? As long as it is a part of our thinking we are still giving it entity and reality and giving it room that should be occupied by something good and true.

Mrs. Eddy says on page 530 of Science and Health, "The history of error is a dream-narrative." Error or evil has no past, it never began and that is the end of it. It never marred or changed God and His perfect child, and God's man never fell from his immaculate purity and union with God. Your past has absolutely no power to influence you in any way, but your own attitude towards it determines its seeming power over you. What a glorious hope this gives us all! How it inspires to gain a greater vision of the Christ and to rejoice in ever-present good instead of bemoaning an unworthy past! Through Christian Science we learn how to think constructively, positively, and affirmatively. Man exists at the standpoint of ever-present good because he is coexistent with God, and what a glorious privilege it is to keep our thoughts steadfast on that which is good and be so occupied with the eternal good which is ever at hand that we have no time for rehearsing the dream of evil.

True Prayer

The Christian world has had many avenues of approach to God, but perhaps the most common one is prayer. In common with other Christian peoples the Christian Scientists also pray, but through the spiritual understanding of prayer that they have learned in Christian Science, their prayers approach the Scriptural standard of the effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man which availeth much. They no longer beseech an infinitely good God to change His plans and purposes to suit them, but they have learned how to change their thinking to bring them into accord with God. Judged by the standards of results, Jesus the Christ must have understood how to pray better than any man that ever lived, for through his prayers the sick were healed, the hungry fed, the dead were raised, and every form of evil was destroyed.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," is found an exposition of true prayer that measures up to the very highest standard of Christian prayer and through which instances of every known form of disease, sin, or error have been destroyed. Inasmuch as this understanding of true prayer has brought forth the same results as Jesus attained, is it not reasonable to conclude that we have gained the same perception of the elements of true prayer?

God is infinite good and unchanging Love. Mrs. Eddy has also defined God as divine Principle. This latter term is most helpful in giving us an understanding of how to pray aright. We know that Principle is exact, undeviating, changeless, and eternal. We know that it operates through eternal, immutable laws and fixed rules. To some, the thought of God as Principle seems distant and cold, but in most instances God is referred to in Christian Science as divine Principle, Love. Surely we could have no higher concept of God than as an infinite, loving Principle, unchanging, impartial, unfailing, ever dependable, all-acting, undeviating, and inexhaustible good. To change this Principle would be impossible, and it would be useless to attempt it. Divine Principle being Love, it must be infinitely beneficent, kind, and loving to all. Then the question naturally arises, If prayer cannot change this divine Principle, how does it operate and how does prayer accomplish anything? How do we avail ourselves of the power and activity of any fundamental law? Is it not by bringing our thoughts into accord with it and conforming to its rules? We know that it is only as we obey the principle of mathematics or think mathematically that the rules of mathematics operate in our experience. We know that it is only as we obey the principle and rules of music that the harmony is made manifest. The effort of true prayer is not to change the Principle, but to so conform our thinking to it that we can utilize in our lives God's power, presence, and love. Prayer enables us to realize the unity or at-one-ment between ourselves and God so that His power is manifested in us and through us to glorify Him and bless our fellow-men.

Elements of Prayer

On page 192 of Science and Health we have this profound statement: "Whatever holds human thought in line with unselfed love, receives directly the divine power." Mrs. Eddy also enumerates many other God-like qualities which are the elements of true prayer, such as patience, meekness, love, good deeds, self-forgetfulness, purity and affection. This right understanding of prayer is the only one that enables us to pray without ceasing. We never stop thinking, and we soon learn in Christian Science that inasmuch as we are always thinking something, we can just as easily be entertaining good thoughts and thus be in an attitude of true prayer. The man who has learned to pray aright soon finds that sometimes his most effective prayers are uttered in the marts of trade, on the street, in the home, on the land, or on the sea. Wherever man is, God is, and they are forever inseparable. True prayer makes one conscious of his unity with God and their eternal at-one-ment as Father and child, creator and creation. A simple illustration may make this clear to us. This building is wired for electricity which comes from a power house full of electrical energy. The building is plentifully supplied with lights, switches, and everything that is necessary for proper illumination, yet at times the building is in a state of total darkness. Now what is the matter? Everything requisite for having the proper amount of light is there but one; the switch has not been turned on. In the switch is a substance which is a nonconductor of electricity, which breaks the contact between the power house and the building, and there is another substance which is a conductor of electricity. We turn on the switch and there comes into play the conductor of electricity and we have perfect illumination. True prayer brings into consciousness Godlike or true thoughts, and these enable us to realize the unity or at-one-ment between God and us, and then the light of Truth and Love is reflected through us and in us. Mind, God, can express Himself only in one way and that is through His ideas. He cannot express Himself through the mentality which is entertaining wrong thoughts that are the very opposite of His being and nature. We can now see why our prayers before we knew anything of Christian Science were for the most part unanswered. Did they not almost always start with self,—some selfish desire or plan? True prayer never starts with self, but with God, and every prayer, the sole purpose of which is to glorify God, will never return void. We cannot conceive of God withholding His blessing from any prayer that has for its entire object to express more of Him.

Healing Prayer

True prayer is always healing prayer, and so we can readily understand that true prayer and treatment are always the same. All the healing work of Christian Science is accomplished through prayer, the prayer that acknowledges only one power, one presence, that of infinite God. Such prayer is not a blind belief but a scientific knowledge of what God is and what His image, man, really is. Our textbook (p.12) tells us that Jesus' prayers were an "understanding of the divine healing Principle," were "deep and conscientious protests of Truth,—of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love." And this race that calls itself fallen and cries aloud for deliverance will find its way back to freedom and dominion only as it finds the way of the Christ as revealed in Christian Science.

True prayer or treatment is the absolute acknowledgment of the perfection of God and the real man. Jesus' entire ministry was based on the perception and understanding of the completeness and perfection of true being. When he was called to go to Lazarus he abode two days where he was before he started. This was not indifference nor neglect, for such qualities of thought were utterly foreign to the loving Jesus, but it was because he knew that life is eternal and indestructible. He did not need to hurry there to save Lazarus' life, for his life was already safe in God's keeping and care. Nothing could happen to it and nothing could take it away. When he fed the multitude he was not at all awed by any seeming lack, but he knew that right there was an abundance which a loving Father had provided and that it would and could be made manifest. Now here comes in a very important point which every one of us needs to bear in mind. He commanded the people to sit down and prepare to receive, and they did receive that which was necessary to their well-being. And so we, too, when we declare God's word, should expect definite results to follow. We should prepare for them and never for a moment doubt that they are forthcoming. How often when we go to a practitioner do we say, "Well, I guess you had better treat me for a few days," or perhaps arrange for so many treatments in advance, instead of knowing confidently and assuredly that God's word cannot be declared in vain but will accomplish perfect freedom and deliverance.

Sin Destroyed

It must be patent that this divinely spiritual means of healing is equally applicable to the overcoming of sin. We hear more of the physical healing because that is the phase of Christian Science that seems distinctive to human thought. Religion has always claimed that God's power could be utilized in overcoming sin, but that we had to rely on material means to overcome sickness. Mrs. Eddy states (Rudimental Divine Science, p. 2) that "the emphatic purpose of Christian Science is the healing of sin;" and in fact the physical healing is only a by-product, a sign following, or result of the mental purification or spiritual regeneration. We learn that fleshly pleasures and fleshly ills go hand in hand, that they are both products of the carnal mind, and can only be permanently healed through putting on the Mind of Christ. One of the indisputable proofs that spiritual healing and regeneration are synonymous is the fact that when thought has been lifted above the sensual or carnal into the spiritual or divine, the healing is permanent and abiding and the trouble can never return. Christian Science is a sure antidote for all sin or wrong because it goes to the very bottom of the trouble and destroys it at its very inception. Every sinful act is preceded by a sinful thought, and if sin were never in thought it never would be acted. Jesus taught that all sin originates in sinful desire, and in destroying the desire the very foundation of sin is destroyed. His method Christian Science has restored and is delivering men and women from the thralldom of sin and evil of every name and nature. It is succeeding where all else has failed. Why? Because it is not only declaring the powerlessness of evil but is denying its very existence. What is declaring the existence and attraction of evil and wrong but false material sense, which Jesus declared is "a liar, and the father of it"? It is utterly baseless and untrue and cannot deceive or mislead us into accepting it as true or real.

By its positive and constructive knowledge of the allness of good, Christian Science furnishes and equips us with an impenetrable armor that renders us immune from every assault of evil. False theology has made the fatal mistake of dwelling on the awfulness of sin and its consequences, but Christian Science shows us how to dwell on the ever-presence of good and utterly deny the existence of evil as entity or reality. When evil seems to assail you if you are in doubt as to what to do, think about God. Error never calls twice at that mental home whose door is closed and whose occupant is busy within, thinking about God. While we know evil's nothingness we do not ignore it. We do not overlook it, we overcome it. We do not overlook errors in mathematics, we correct them, not through will-power but through God's power.

True Prayer Not Will-Power

During the last few years a great many systems have projected themselves upon public attention claiming that through cultivation the human mind can rid itself of its foibles and troubles. The modern term they generally use is "complex." The agency they generally employ is human will-power or suggestion. Their efforts are doomed to failure, for human will-power is a constituent part of the mortal or carnal mind, and mortal mind cannot overcome mortal mind. Only a higher power, the omnipotent divine Mind, can overcome the seeming power of mortal mind. These systems, one and all, believe firmly in the reality of evil and then attempt to do something with it. If evil is a fact you cannot destroy it through any agency, but it is not a fact and, therefore, a right and scientific understanding of good will annihilate it.

I would like to tell you of a case in point. A Christian Science practitioner was once called to a hotel to see a man who had telephoned that he was in urgent need of help. Upon arriving at the man's room he found him in a highly nervous state of despair from the effects of drink. He paced up and down the room like a caged lion, voicing his seeming hopeless condition. He was a man of brilliant intellect, a former attorney for a large railroad, an editor of a well-known publication, and a man of considerable attainments. Surely here was a man whom the world would say could master any situation, and yet, here he was in apparently hopeless bondage to evil. He was finally persuaded to sit down, and the practitioner quietly realized the allness of good. No will-power was employed, but the invincible and irresistible power of divine Love was declared and realized, with the inevitable result that the man was instantly healed. My friends, this is only one of innumerable cases of the kind that have been healed through the power of God as revealed in Christian Science. But right here we must be most alert lest we do not think it necessary to make every righteous effort to resist evil in every form, not through will-power but through God's power.

Mrs. Eddy tells us (Science and Health, p. 393) to "rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good." She does not say not to rise, but to rise and resist in the right way. In instructing us how to resist evil she uses such words as "firm," "steadfastly," "persistence," "perseverance," etc. Surely she could use no stronger words to describe the right way to oppose evil and error.

Oneness of Good

How often in our jaunts through the country we see the little brooks by the way babbling over the stones. If we follow them we find them joining a little larger stream called a creek, and then if we follow the creek we find it uniting with a larger stream called a river, and it, in turn, joins a larger river that flows into the ocean. But the little creek did its part in filling the ocean as well as the larger streams, and so every time we destroy some phase of evil and replace it with the good, we are making the sum total of evil less and adding something to the streams of good flowing into the human consciousness. And, oh, this is the joy of Christian Science, that we are not working for ourselves alone but for the good of all mankind. This destroys forever that assassin of happiness, jealousy, that would try to separate those who should be standing shoulder to shoulder. Good is infinite, and every least bit of good that is manifested blesses equally one and all. The only thing that seemingly obstructs our righteous endeavors is the claim of an evil power opposed to good. Every time any part of this false claim is destroyed the resistance to good has lessened and more of good has been expressed. Every triumph of good is hastening the day when we can joyously say that the "Lord God omnipotent reigneth." We rejoice at every good work and with every good worker, for then we realize that more of good is permeating human consciousness and the whole world is awakening more out of the Adam-dream of evil.

You remember that on one occasion the disciples saw one casting out devils in Jesus' name and they rebuked him, but when they reported to the Master what they had done he promptly pointed out their error in trying to limit the activity of good. Good is universal, and Jesus recognized it and commended it wherever and through whomsoever it was manifested.

Transforming Power of Christian Science

Christian Science is leavening the whole human thought and day by day lifting our sense of things higher. Perhaps the most striking proof of this is the fact that since the first publication of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" the death rate in the United States has constantly decreased. To the Christian Scientist the answer is not hard to find. There are thousands upon thousands of people today leading active lives of service and usefulness who have been healed of so-called incurable diseases through Christian Science. Now every time that a so-called fatal disease is healed through Christian Science it is a victory for life. The asserted law of incurable disease has been broken and a greater, fuller, and more abundant sense of life has come into human consciousness. This larger and broader sense of life and being increases faith in good and diminishes and destroys our belief in death, and this leavening process will continue until the whole of human thought is uplifted to behold the divine facts of the allness of Life, the omnipotence of Truth, and the illimitability of Love. Human limitations and restrictions will drop away before the growing recognition of the allness of Mind. The human mind is awakening from its age-old dream of life in matter and evil and is breaking through the barriers of finite material sense and limitation. Almost every day we hear of some new invention that does away in some degree with material labor and brings to man more of freedom, harmony, and dominion. Time and space are being wiped out, and we are gaining a mastery and dominion which is man's rightful heritage. And it is a matter of the most profound significance that almost all the modern wonders of invention and more refined ways of living have come since the discovery of Christian Science. We are working out of the dream that man is material, finite, and the slave of sense into the true sense that we are living in God, the divine Mind, where all is good, boundless good, and where all righteous activity is unlabored, free, unrestricted, and fetterless. And think of the great moral advance that has come with the growth and spread of this Christlike religion. I remember when I was a boy my father was a prohibitionist and there were many discussions in our home on the temperance question. At that time even the most optimistic prohibitionist thought that the outlawing of the liquor traffic was far in the future. Today it is the law of our land and is fast spreading over the whole world. No one agency is doing more to aid this noble cause than Christian Science. Men and women are learning through Christian Science that good alone is real and hence good alone can satisfy. Man is spiritual and can only find true satisfaction and abiding happiness in spirituality and goodness. Falsity, materiality, and animality can never satisfy, for they are only illusions and have no abiding place in man or true being.

Overcoming of Lack

Christian Science is universal and far-reaching. It touches our experiences at every point and meets our deepest human need. Among the problems of human experience there is probably no one that gives us greater concern than the one of supply. Every one of us is engaged in a business of some sort. All have human needs and human occupations that demand our attention. There is probably no fear of the human mind that knocks at the door of our thought more frequently than the fear of lack. The overcoming of lack occupied a conspicuous place in the ministry of Jesus, and Christian Science, being the discovery of the Science of his teachings, proves the abundance of good in exactly the same way as he did. God is infinite and immeasurable good and has abundantly supplied His creation with all that is necessary for continuous and harmonious being. The Bible says that He "giveth us richly all things to enjoy." From His infinite storehouse of good He amply provides for His creation all things needful. But to enjoy God's goodness and plenitude we must do our part and that part is to reflect Him. The Bible says that man is made in the image and likeness of God. Now what is the purpose of an image? It is to reflect or express. Man is the expression of God's being and his true function is to reflect, image forth, or manifest God and Godlike qualities. As we do this God's law of abundance operates in our experience and our every need is bountifully supplied. A simple illustration may help us to see this.

Before the days of electricity we used kerosene lamps. They did not

give out much light, but it was the best that we had. Now in order to increase the light we sometimes used a reflector. This reflector was made of quicksilver, which reflects the rays of light and absorbs almost none. As a result, the room was full of light. Now suppose that the reflector had been made of a black substance which absorbed the rays of light, what would have happened? The room would have become dark because the rays of light would have been absorbed, not reflected. It is just so in our experience. When we are expressing, manifesting, and unfolding good our experience is full of light, abundance, and affluence: absorbing or self-seeking, our room or consciousness is full of darkness and lack. As one of our well-loved hymns puts it:

Make channels for the streams of love,
Where they may broadly run;
For love has overflowing streams,
To fill them every one.

But if at any time we cease
Such channels to provide,
The very founts of love for us
Will soon be parched and dried.

For we must share, if we would keep
That blessing from above:
Ceasing to give, we cease to have,
Such is the law of love.

Can we not see how Jesus was always able to demonstrate instantly everything that was needful? We have no instance of his using his understanding of God's bounty to gratify self or gain some form of self-advantage. In every instance he used the supply that came to him to glorify God and bless his fellow-men. In the case of the loaves and fishes, the multitude had followed him seeking spiritual food and had delayed their departure until the pangs of hunger overtook them. How natural that Jesus should see that their need was supplied. In the case of the tribute money, the need was to pay the tax and help support the government. Jesus' entire ministry was one of giving, not of getting, and as worthy followers of him let us be about our Father's business, doing His will, expressing love and helpfulness wherever we go, and God will surely reveal unto us His unlimited bounty.

Discoverer of Christian Science

No person can understand even a little of Christian Science without being grateful to its Discoverer and Founder. Mrs. Eddy was born of devout New England parents, reared in an atmosphere of deep religious conviction and Christian living, was early a child of the church and a most earnest seeker of that which is holy and good. Her entire life was characterized by the loftiest motives, the hollest aims, the greatest unselfishness, consecration, and purity. No one can ever properly understand Christian Science without properly appreciating its Leader, Mrs. Eddy. Not worldly ambition or selfish human aims brought forth Christian Science. It could only be revealed to a consciousness filled with the very highest degree of humility, purity, love, and spirituality, and it is only as we embody these qualities in our own lives that we can gain the heights of spiritual vision where we can see what she saw, the divine and eternal realities. Nothing can more surely enable us to reach these heights than an ever increasing gratitude to her who laid her earthly all on the altar of unselfed devotion and the deepest consecration to divine Truth and Love.

If we will follow where she has led and yield loving obedience to her every instruction, we can do no less than reap a rich reward. The way is a joyous way and a loving way. No words of mine could possibly describe the true path to follow as well as her own: "But remember God in all thy ways, and thou shalt find the truth that breaks the dream of sense, letting the harmony of Science that declares *Him*, come in with healing, and peace, and perfect love." (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 175 and 176).

Furniture Men Out to Maintain Prices

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—To correct the playing up of price cutting and price slashing, advertising was urged by furniture dealers at the closing meeting on Oct 3 of the fifth annual convention of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers held here.

Newspapers of the United States were appealed to to coöperate with manufacturers and retailers to put advertising on a basis which would win the public confidence. The style and design of the merchandise itself should be stressed rather than the price, it was emphasized.

A resolution to hold only two markets a year in January and June instead of four was adopted. This will have the effect of making new styles in furniture only twice a year which will do away with additional cost of extra styles for the mid-season markets formerly held in May and November, it was stated.

SALMON TRAP BUILT TO RESTOCK WATERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—The Chinook salmon, one of the largest and most beautiful fish in New Hampshire waters, is about to be saved from extinction here by the completion of a gigantic salmon trap across the Connecticut River between the First and Second Connecticut lakes.

The Fish and Game Commission has just made public the successful completion of this trap across a channel of 150 feet. By its use mature salmon will be taken this autumn and placed in state fish hatcheries. Fingerlings will thus be secured and placed next year in suitable waters. Had the trap not been constructed the Chinook salmon would in a short time have become extinct in this State, it is said.

Special!
LADIES WATCH BRACELET
EXPERT REPAIRING
BEADS
RE-STRUNG & REPAIRED
35¢ and Up
Mail Orders Filled
ARTHUR W. FITT
41 WINTER STREET 4TH FLOOR
BOSTON — MASS

GIRL SCOUT FINANCES SOUND REPORT SAYS

Half of $3,000,000 Budget for 5-Year Program Already Pledged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Girl Scout organization embracing some 28 nations, is sound financially, Mrs. Edgar Rickard of New York, national treasurer, reported to the sixteenth annual convention in Indianapolis.

"The $3,000,000 budget estimated necessary to carry on the five-year expansion program designed to bring scouting to 500,000 girls in their teens has been more than half pledged in the first year ending," she said.

Much credit for the successful standing of the Girl Scout program funds is due a committee headed by Julius H. Barnes, that serves voluntarily in an advisory capacity, she said. Announcement was made that a chalet to be located high in the Swiss Alps would be given the Girl Scouts by Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston, chairman of the World Committee of Girl Scouts, or Girl Guides as they are called in some countries. It was announced she would guarantee any deficit in upkeep for three years.

The movement is designed to foster additional good will between international Girl Scouts who will gather at the chalet for training purposes. It was announced in this connection that Mrs. Nicholas Brady of New York, chairman of the national board of directors, had pledged $5000 to the upkeep of the chalet, and the girls of Canada $500. The Swiss girls' organization is minutely surveying their country for the ideal location of this chalet.

Ideals of scouting with emphasis on the character building for the United States were portrayed in a pageant given at the annual banquet Friday evening. Covers were laid for 600, and Mrs. E. Blake Francis, Indianapolis Girl Scout Commissioner, who presided, explained how happy the Hoosier capital was to entertain their organization.

Original poems and those of James Whitcomb Riley, adaptable to Scout ideals, were given by Vachell Lindsay. The newly elected national officers, headed by Mrs. Frederick Edey of New York, were installed at the Saturday morning session.

The new Girl Scout uniform of sage green has proven so popular that 10,000 plus 2000 for camp leaders, were sold in the four months preceding the 1930 camping season, Mrs. Giles Whiting of New York, chairman of the business division, reported. This sale is significant of the growth of interest in Girl Scouts, she said.

The Indianapolis Council of Girl Scouts was highly commended for furnishing the facilities for the most successful national convention in the history of the organization.

AIR SERVICE PROVES BOON TO ALASKANS

(Continued from Page 1)

a bit of powder and slipping into a pretty gown, becomes the gracious hostess.

Days when the glacier wind has stayed with us too long, days when the darkness is most with us, days when it is easier to stay in a warm house, days when the boat has been delayed and the reading matter has become stale, days when I find myself plainly bored I remember a remark of an old, lawyer friend from back home in the States.

He belongs to the minority group. He had discussed conditions in Alaska both physically and economically and had concluded: "There is a glamour about it all. It is a country of supreme contrasts, but why do you stay up there?"

On these days, when I might ask myself such a question, there comes the remembrance that few people have so completely realized early ambitions as have I. Always in childhood I was possessed with two consuming desires, namely to travel and to live in the West. Here I am bringing up my boys in the West, in the Far West. Indeed, I am so much in the West that only a short boat trip would carry me to the East.

The desire to travel? How I do travel!

In the summer there is our Ford of ancient vintage—a Ford that possesses three attributes, good tires, smooth engine and a self starter—there is our small motor boat that takes us to the most out-of-the-way nooks and corners of Prince William Sound.

Distance Means Little

In this small craft we call on our fox farmer friend, far away on his own island. We steer ourselves to abandoned mines, to fish traps and to a wrecked steamer which for years has set plumb on a rocky reef—a steamer about which many weird stories are told.

In this speedy vessel we travel to Tatitlek, where Father Lavrischeff tells us of his work among the Indians there and then later brings out his beautiful Russian prints and we go with him into things as they were when he lived in Russia.

The desire to travel? In the winter we often manage the romantic dog team. We unearth an ancient cutter or on snowshoes I tag the head of my house and my two sons—out anywhere always with the hope to go some place where human foot has never before trod. Once high up in the mountains out on a cliff overhanging a steep, glacier crevasse we thought this hope had been realized. Our triumph was short-lived for Son number one found an old shot-gun shell at his feet.

Travel in the winter? Travel in the summer? I find that one may always travel if one so minds and one can always come home on one's own tiptoes.

CLARK'S CHOICE AS AMBASSADOR PLEASES MEXICO

(Continued from Page 3)

foregone conclusion for several months that he would be selected because it became obvious some six months ago that he was Mr. Morrow's choice for the position. To all familiar with the work of Mr. Morrow in Mexico it has been an open secret that the former Ambassador credits much of his reputation to Mr. Clark and gives him an equal share in the results obtained during the three years of negotiations that erased a situation of tension for one of friendliness.

Mr. Clark's position during this time has been most unusual. He has served the interests of Americans officially in an unofficial capacity excepting for a brief few months when he was Undersecretary of State during the last stage of the Coolidge administration, an appointment for which Mr. Morrow recommended him in the belief that at that particular period he could do more good for furtherance of friendly American-Mexican relations in Washington than he could here.

Mr. Clark, during the three years that Mr. Morrow was Ambassador to Mexico, was Mr. Morrow's privately paid counsel and adviser, but he performed on many occasions without any official outward appearance the functions of American Ambassador.

Served as Special Envoy

Only once during this period was he officially an ambassador. That was when Mr. Hoover named him special ambassador to attend the inaugural ceremonies last February of President Ortiz Rubio. This appointment lasted but 48 hours.

In the absence of Mr. Morrow from Mexico Mr. Clark acted to all intents and purposes as American ambassador, although at no time did he outwardly assume any authoritative demeanor. He was particularly careful not to do so.

When it became known that Mr. Morrow was retiring from the diplomatic service to enter politics it was difficult to conceal the Ambassador's preference of Mr. Clark as his successor, and only the fact that Mr. Hoover might differ in his views prevented the mention of Mr. Clark's name from being discussed without reserve.

The Foreign Secretary, Genaro Estrada, issued a brief statement when the appointment was made known that the selection was "very pleasing" to Mexico.

Skilled in Research Work

Mr. Clark was particularly guarded in replying to all questions pertaining to his possible appointment. Prior to his departure for his home at Salt Lake City Mr. Clark admitted to the Monitor correspondent that "he hoped to return to Mexico some time." That is about the nearest approach to an affirmative answer concerning his appointment that he has ever made.

That he is the logical selection is the belief of all those who have championed Mr. Morrow's work in Mexico, for it is generally recognized that Mr. Morrow in dealing with Mexico based his negotiations on the research work by Mr. Clark of such important problems as the petroleum and agrarian questions and others of major importance in the international issues between the two countries.

PERSHING TO VISIT VANDERBILT

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—Gen. John J. Pershing will be the guest of Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt over the week-end at their residence, Beaulieu.

The Gift
Send for your slice of Betty-Lou Fruit Cake
Betty Lou Bakeries of New Orleans, Houston, or Nashville, Tenn., want to send every reader of The Christian Science Monitor a generous slice of Real Old Fashioned Fruit Cake. A Fruit Cake bursting with luscious fruits, imported Glace Bigarreaux Cherries, Glace Pineapple, choice pecan meats, California bleached raisins. All distributed and baked by experts in special Cake ovens. You will agree after you taste Betty Lou Fruit Cake that no other quite equals it.
Send ten cents to cover postage and packing and we will send you a generous slice in a special mailing carton, together with a little folder showing the Vieux Carre of New Orleans in beautiful colors.
Special offer on gift boxes. Betty Lou Fruit Cake sells regularly at $1.00 per lb. in 2½ and 5 lb. Gift boxes. Ask for special offer. Offer limited. Only one Gift slice to a family.
Mail to Betty Lou Bakeries, New Orleans or Houston, or Nashville, Tenn.
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CATHEDRAL CHIMES
THE tones of chimes and harp appeal to our deepest emotions,—love, reverence, joy, power, rapture, worship and meditation. There is a subtle and compelling fullness of meaning in the music of these instruments.
¶Plan now to add Liberty Cathedral Chimes or Temple Harp to your organ—add dignity and reverence to your services through the variety and richness of organ music such as only Liberty Chimes and Harp provide.
Write for booklet telling the fascinating story of Liberty Organ percussions. Consult your organ builder
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NEW YORK

Autumn and Winter Coats

From the Magazine Section on the Sixth Floor

The models sketched represent the splendid selection of Misses' and Women's Coats you will find on our sixth floor. These Coats are outstanding for their brilliant alliance of smart fashion, fine furs, excellent tailoring and exceptional value. Ranging in price from

$29 to $110

A youthful model of kashmir with flattering karakul collar has its own little muff to accompany it . . . $65. Sizes 14 to 20

Another version of the all black coat—kashmir cleverly cut to give slender lines, furred with karakul . . . $59. Sizes 36 to 44

The Cossack silhouette in a dashing model of kashmir effectively trimmed with karakul . . . $65. Sizes 14 to 20

A splendid coat for general wear is of tweed, well tailored, belted, and trimmed with a vicuna fox collar . . . $29. Sizes 14 to 20

The all black coat—a leading fashion—of kashmir with Persian lamb collar and unique cuffs. $75. Sizes 36 to 44

For the woman of distinction—a black kashmir coat, slightly fitted, and furred with fitch, kolinsky or beaver . . . $75. Sizes 36 to 44

MAGAZINE SECTION — SIXTH FLOOR

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

Aceves Discusses His Ideas on Audio Tone Compensation

After the Atlantic City radio show we presented the Aceves idea of audio compensation and followed this by a paper by Glenn Browning on some practical methods of applying this idea to existing apparatus. We now present a story giving the inventor's own thoughts on the subject.

Compensating for the defects of the many different units that go to make up a system of electrical sound reproduction is one of the newest things in radio, phonograph and talking picture fields; and it brings with it a vast number of factors that open a vista of questions in the minds of electrical and accoustical engineers During the recent Atlantic City Trade Show, there was demonstrated, for the benefit of radio editors and engineers, a system of tone compensation which is surprisingly effective in securing no flat-curve amplification but flat-curve reproduction. There were present at this demonstration a number of people possessing a highly trained musical ear; others that might be termed as being musically appreciative to an average degree and still others with but a poor responsiveness in the detection of musical frequency variations. Strangely, the latter class of listeners exhibited no hesitation in detecting the difference between reproduction through the compensated amplifier as compared with ordinary reproduction.

"This little incident," says Julius G. Aceves, inventor of this new method of tone compensation, one-time assistant to Prof. M. I. Pupin of Columbia University, now consulting engineer with Amy Aceves & King, Inc., in speaking of the demonstration, "illustrated to me most forcibly that while the deficiencies of modern reproducing systems are highly evident through technical calculation and accurate measurements, these shortcomings of our best sound reproducing apparatus are even more apparent, and the decision in favor of tone compensation more conclusive, when the auditory organs are provided with an opportunity to make a direct comparison. All present agreed that the quality from the compensated amplifier was far superior and far more natural than any sound reproduction they had ever heard.

Reproduction Is Thing

"The compensated amplifier makes possible flat-curve reproduction rather than flat-curve amplification, and these two standards of reproduction differ in that the former assures an effect of all associated apparatus functioning at greatest efficiency while the latter assures faultless amplification only.

"Even the most elementary student of sound reproduction will concede the point that, far from being preserved, the characteristics of the sound wave as created originally are twisted and warped by unequal response of the many different pieces of apparatus in the electrical network, including amplifier, microphone and loudspeaker, until, when the sound-pressure wave from this last-mentioned mechanism reaches the ear of the listener, only a portion of the audible frequency band is reproduced with fidelity, while the upper and lower spectrums contain but a suggestion, if any at all, of the fundamental bass frequencies or the thread-like harmonics which are so necessary to the reproduction of the rich and rounded musical tones which lend color to the composition. Were the amplifier the only link in the chain of apparatus through which the signal must pass to fail in its purpose, then straight-line or flat-curve amplification would solve the problem; but, unfortunately, the microphone, the loudspeaker, the recording unit, and pickup (in phonography and talking picture reproduction) also are at fault. Therefore, before we can have natural reproduction we must either perfect these different instruments so that they will pass the signal undistorted, or as I have done, compensate for their deficiencies. Lacking the possibility ever of making the speaker or microphone 100 per cent distortionless, compensation is not only the sole method of accomplishing perfect reproduction but the most efficient as well for, with it, we can remedy even the acoustical deficiencies of the hall or theater in which sound is being reproduced.

No Owner Operation

"I do not wish it understood that I propose the incorporation of compensated amplification in radio receiving sets to a degree where numerous controls will be available to the set owner for adjustment; not only would this be entirely unnecessary but it would be detrimental as well. Since the average receiver of a given manufacture possess characteristics much the same as its brothers, it could be compensated at the factory by competent engineers, and musicians. Once adjusted, it could remain fixed for all times."

Returning once more to the subject of the demonstration at Atlantic City, many of the men from the radio press as well as radio engineers put a number of questions to me which are sufficiently interesting to bear repetition.

"What," for instance, asked one, "is the effect of the area of the producing or reproducing medium playing the same low frequencies in relation to aural response; in other words, will the effect of 10 bass viols playing at one-tenth the normal volume of the instrument be more noticeable to the ear than one bass viol playing at full volume?"

"The answer to the question as put," comments Carl G. Goudy, chief engineer of the Pacent Electric Company which organization has secured rights to the tone compensator under Mr. Aceves' patents, "depends upon a great many different factors. In some instances, where 10 instruments are playing a note of exactly the same frequency, standing waves will be produced; resulting, perhaps, in the cancellation of the air-pressure waves created by two or more of the instruments. Generally speaking, even if the 10 instruments were playing at full volume, the resulting sound would not be 10 times as loud as that produced by a single instrument. Regarding the use of more than one loudspeaker, the answer is obvious—even 100 speakers could not create aural response to low frequencies if the signal fed them does not contain these frequencies."

Compensation versus Control

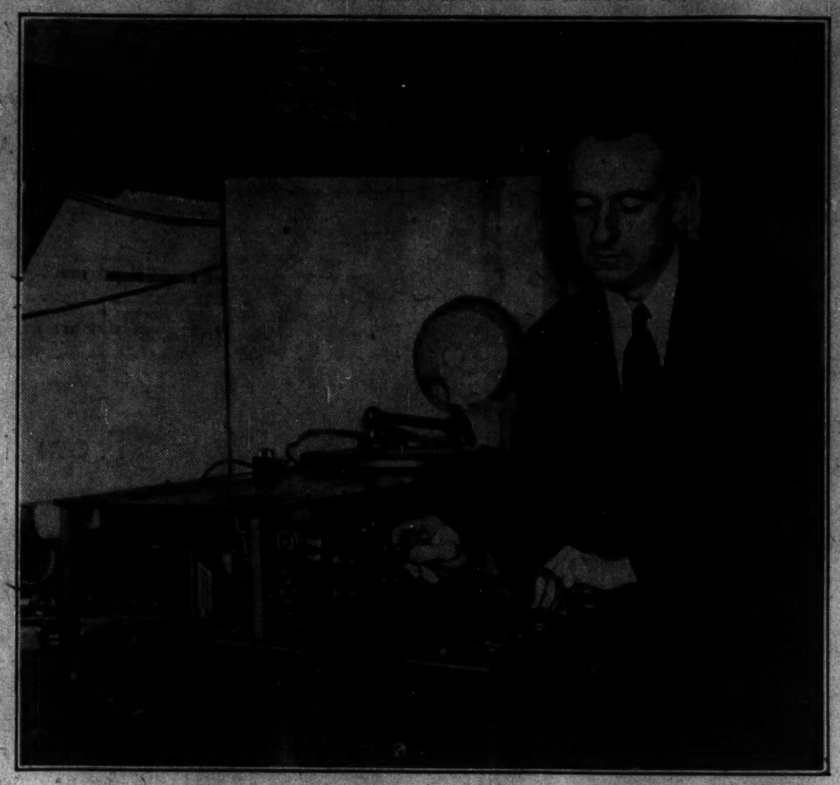
In answer to another question, "How does this system of tone compensation differ from the 'tone controls' we find on many of the modern receivers," Mr. Goudy replies:

"The 'tone control' on these receivers, for the most part, is merely an adjustment for the filtration of high frequencies. 'High Frequency Cut-off' would be a more descriptive name for these adjustments In operating these tone controls, one merely increases the output volume of the set on all frequencies and reduces, through a filter, the prominence of the high frequencies. This in a manner mistaken for 'tone control' puts a terrific accentuation on the lower-middle register while the true bass and higher notes are neglected.

"While on this subject, I wish to dispel, once and for all, the belief that modern receivers already have too great an accentuation on bass notes. As a matter of fact, few, if any, of the present-day sets are capable of producing fundamental frequencies below 100 cycles. True enough, that the lower middle musical register is overemphasized due to uneven amplification plus cabinet resonance in the speaker compartment, but real bass notes are as much lacking as are high frequencies."

By means of tone compensation, it is possible not only to reinforce the low and high frequencies but to eliminate cavity resonance through attenuation at that particular frequency. Absence of high frequencies in reproduction will make the violin sound much like a flute. In true reproduction possessing all the high frequencies, the rasp of the bow over the strings is clearly distinguishable. The most valuable factor in favor of tone compensation is that perfect balance can be maintained over the entire musical scale; that it will strengthen these frequencies suffering from the inherent defects in microphone; amplifier; recorder and loudspeaker; and, further, even remedy unwanted reverberation in theatres and large halls without need for expensive acoustical treatment.

AUDIO TONE COMPENSATION IN THE LABORATORY



Julius G. Aceves at Work in His Laboratory on a Type of Tone Compensator. In Its Final Form the Apparatus Is Much Simpler and More Compact.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, OCT. 6

Talks

President Hoover (WEAF—T and WJZ Chain). At the opening exercises of the 1930 National Convention of the American Legion, at the Boston Arena, Boston, Mass., 11:30 a. m. Also before the convention of the American Federation of Labor at the Hotel Statler, Boston, 3.

Lowell Thomas (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). Noted globe-trotter author will take the place of Floyd Gibbons on this period. Mr. Thomas' best-known work was the publicising of the almost legendary "Lawrence of Arabia." 6:45, 11:45.

"The World Today" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald, president of the Foreign Policy Association. 7:15.

Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier" Gruen—WABC). 7:15.

"Half Hour in the Nation's Capital" (WEAF—T). 8.

Gen. John J. Pershing (WEAF Chain). Before the dinner of the National Commander of the American Legion at the Hotel Statler, Boston. 10.

Heywood Broun, columnist (CBS—T). 11:15.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). A few favorites and minor classics. 6:05.

Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Henri Verbrugghen, conductor (Minneapolis-Honeywell—CBS). 9.

Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). Best selections, Glinka's "Cracovienne"; Ravel's "Pavane Pour Une Infante Defunte"; Tchaikovsky's suite "The Lake of Swans," one "Scene," part 3, by harp, violin and cello trio. 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Some old favorites, minor classics and American John Powell's "At the Fair." 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Beatrice Belkin, soprano; Rexy and his Gang (WJZ—T). Farewell program of Miss Belkin. 7:45.

"Footlight Echoes" (WOR). Operetta and musical comedy hour. 8.

Gypsies orchestra, Harry Horlick conductor; male quartet (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Varied hour of favorites. 8:30.

Lewis James, tenor; Brigadiers male quartet; orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). Light classical and popular ballads. 9:30.

"An Evening in Paris" (Bourjois—CBS). A continental program in mood by soloist, male quartet and orchestra. 9:30.

"Moonbeams" (WOR). Familiar, easily listened-to ballads by girls' trio and string trio. 11:30.

Pacific Serenaders (NBC—KOO, KECA). Light classical half hour by Gywnn Jones, tenor, and ensemble direction of Eva Garcia. 8.

Rudy Seiger's Symphonists (Shell—NBC Pacific). Hour concert. 8.

"Musical Echoes" (NBC—KGO). Grand opera and light opera half hour. 10.

Rhythmic Music

Ingram Shavers (Bristol Myers—WJZ Chain). Popular review by male trio and orchestra under the direction of S. C. Lanin. 8:30.

Frohne Sisters, vocal quartet; Retting and Platt, piano duo; Victor Young's orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). "St. Louis Blues," by Frohnes. 9.

"Symphonic Rhythm Ramblers" (WEAF Chain). Popular half hour. 10:30.

Jack Albin's Pennsylvania Orchestra; Bernie Cummins's New Yorker Orchestra; Marty Stone's Edgewater Beach Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11, 11:30, 12.

Vocal Ensembles

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Alexander Schreiner, organist (WJZ—T). From Salt Lake City. 6.

Southern Harmony Four (NBC—KGO). Negro quartet. 8:45.

Recitals

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano (WEAF Chain). Balladry. 7.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One-man show. 7:30.

"Australia" (NBC—KGO). Grace Sanderson Michie geographical continuity. 9.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Beacon Lights—Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" cartoonist (Beacon Oil—WEAF Chain). Baseball program. 7:30.

"Going Places" (Sinclair—CBS). Phil Baker and his accordion and Mr. Baker's comics, Shaw and Lee, in specially written sketches 7:45.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain). Truth-telling contest. 8:30.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). This program originates in Chicago, which is more properly the eastern terminus of the Great Northern. 10:30.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p.m.—"The Song Bird."
5:15 William G. Collins, baritone.
5:30 MacDowell Ladies Quartette.
5:45 NBC, dance program.
6:00 NBC, "The Jamesons"; sketch.
6:15 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
6:30 Announcements; barometer, thermometer; baseball news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 NBC, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.
8:30 NBC, "Pop" Concert; Salon Singers, mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Silver Flute"; sketch.
9:30 NBC, General Electric Band, Arthur Pryor conducting; "Adventures in Science," Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, dance program.
11:00 E. E. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p.m.—Statler organ.
5:30 Stocks; announcement.
5:46 NBC, "Blue Aces"; dance orchestra.
5:58 Plymouth Contest.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature; baseball; Sport Digest.
6:15 Riverside Ramblers.
6:30 McCoy Boys; male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Topics in Brief, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters, male trio.
7:30 Junior League Program; Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.
8:00 NBC, "Dixies Circus"; sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Man: Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet; orchestra.
9:00 Gilbert and Barker Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC, Minstrels.
10:00 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
10:25 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
10:35 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; baseball; Sport Digest; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
6:00 Lighthouse Knights"; orchestra.
6:15 Boston Public Theaters Program.
6:30 Dance music and football scores.
6:45 Davol Book of Gems.
7:00 "Mirth Quakers"; recorded program.
7:30 CBS, Necco Supine Party; Henry Burbig; soloist; orchestra; male trio.
8:00 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Johns-Manville Fire Fighters; sketch.
9:45 CBS, Wallace Silversmiths; Harry Salter and orchestra; Doughboy Trio.
9:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' Show Boat; "O'Brien of the Bar O."
10:00 CBS, Chicago Variety Program; dance music and soloists.
10:30 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist.
11:00 Time; news.
11:15 CBS, Jack Denny's Ma. Royal Orchestra, from Montreal.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra.
12:30 a.m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Organ recital. ....
5:45 News; baseball scores.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:15 Harriers Radio Program.
6:30 Titus & Buckley Program.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza Hotel, dinner music.
7:30 Hotel Westminster Roof Garden, dance music; time.

FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 5

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
2:00 p. m.—William Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
2:15 NBC, From St. Louis.
4:30 NBC, Salon Singers: mixed chorus.
5:00 "Echoes of the Orient;" instrumental ensemble.
5:15 NBC, Joe White, Silver Masked Tenor.
5:30 NBC, Vocal, instrumental soloists; string trio.
7:00 NBC, Iodent Big Brother Club with "Bob" Emery.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney concert: Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 Sunday night talk.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent program: Mme. Louise Homer, contralto, and Katherine Homer, pianist; orchestra under Josef Pasternack.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra, direction of Jean Goldkette.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc—303m)

10:38 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, South Sea Islanders.
2:15 Same as WEEI.
4:30 NBC, The Fusileers: concert band.
4:45 NBC, "Your Eyes"; male quartet; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, "Southland Sketches"; Negro soloists; Levee Band.
5:30 NBC, American Pro-Art String Quartet; soloist.
6:15 "Chevrolet Chronicles"; recorded.
6:45 "Smiling Jim, Village Rhymster."
7:00 Time; Anti-Steel Trap League.
7:15 Milso "Swiss Navy."
7:30 NBC, Williams Oilomatics; soloist; dance orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies: Mme. Schumann-Heink; mixed quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Radio Hour: sketches; music; Harry Hull, Immigration Commissioner, guest speaker.
9:15 "Fire Prevention," Governor Allen.
9:30 NBC, "World Adventures of Floyd Gibbons."
10:00 Sport Digest.
10:15 NBC, "Pennsoil Pete."
10:30 Statler organ, Louis Weir; time.
11:00 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
11:30 Weather, temperature; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Melody Gems"; organ.
12:30 Jewish Daily Forward Program.
2:00 CBC, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
3:15 From St. Louis.
4:30 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Erich Kleiber, conductor.
5:00 The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, French Trio.
6:00 Fox Furriers; soloists; male trio; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Howard Dandies: soloist; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Durkee-Mower Fluffiettes.
7:15 Lynn Product-Tones; soloists; organ.
7:30 Kane's Dance Orchestra; male trio.
8:00 CBS, Dr. Julius Klein.
8:15 CBS, Home Music Club, direction Sigmund Spaeth.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air.
9:30 CBS, Mayhew Lake and his Band.
10:00 CBS, "Arabesque"; Sketch—Scott.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar"; soloists; balalaika ensemble.
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders"; Hawaiian music; poetry.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church services.
3:00 p. m.—National Guard Band.
3:30 "Cathedral of the Underworld"; Rescue Society service directly from Chinatown, New York, Tom Noonan presiding.
5:00 Shep Wolan's orchestra.
6:00 Studio soloists; time.

ALUMINUM CO. MORE ACTIVE

The Edgewater, N. J., foil mill of the Aluminum Co. of America will resume operations Oct. 6 with one shift and will go on three shifts as soon as increased business warrants continuous operation;

Stokowski's Mediterranean Music

By L. A. SLOPER

WHEN Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia orchestra go on the air again, on Oct. 12, radio listeners need fear no such violent assault on their eardrums as they suffered on a memorable occasion last season. At that time Stokowski had the hardihood to subject his radio audience to Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring." Protests were many; some of them rivaled in violence the music they complained of. But there were also many expressions of appreciation.

So, when you learn that Stokowski's first radio program of the present season is more conservative, don't imagine that he has been frightened off. He's not so easily scared. Opposition generally strengthens his determination. He'll give it to 'em, whether they want it or not, because he knows it's good for 'em.

The program of Oct. 12, therefore, represents, you may be sure, no retreat on the part of the conductor. He is offering his listeners "Mediterranean" music because he wants to make them familiar with another variety.

His Program

There are four selections: Albeniz's "Fête-Dieu à Séville," Manuel de Falla's "El Amor Brujo," Debussy's "La Cathédrale Engloutie" and Ravel's "Bolero." Albeniz and De Falla represent Spain, Debussy and Ravel, France; but De Falla's music has many characteristics of the French Impressionist school, and Ravel makes free use of Spanish rhythms.

"Mediterranean" music was so christened by no less imposing a personage than the philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche. Nietzsche in early days was a friend and a champion of Wagner and his music. They quarreled; and Nietzsche then saw that Wagner's music was, after all, dull and tedious. What one wanted in music was life and gayety, not legend and philosophy. The "Mediterranean" scores of Bizet were lively and stimulating; "Carmen" was a greater opera than "Tristan and Isolde."

Without going all the way with Nietzsche in this argument, we may admit that people do like gay and lively music; and why not?

Mr. Stokowski's program is characteristic of "Mediterranean" music of more modern times. All four pieces are "program," or "descriptive," music. It is interesting to note that only one of them (Ravel's "Bolero") was first written for orchestra; and that was designed to accompany a dancer. "Fête-Dieu à Séville" and "La Cathédrale Engloutie" were first written for piano. "El Amor Brujo" was a "choreographic fantasy" with voice and small orchestra. The music Mr. Stokowski will play is a suite drawn from that score.

Albeniz's composition is a tonal description of a religious festival in Seville. It begins with rataplans representing the procession. You witness the people's revelries, see them dance, hear them sing their folk songs. Mingled with the folk songs are "saltas," or lyric couplets, which watchers in the balconies improvise as the procession passes. Presently bells ring. Chants are heard from the cathedral. The tumult subsides. The "saltas" are heard distantly. There is a quiet ending.

Even if you do not care for transcriptions, you may well be won over to this work as it is heard from the orchestra. Whatever else may be sacrificed, there is at all events a gain in color; and color is an important factor in this "Mediterranean" music; almost as important as the tunes and the rhythms, which of course are by no means lost in this version.

The hand that made this transcription has not been identified, but probably it would not be far from the truth to guess that it was that of the conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Some Bach transcriptions that never fail to raise the roof of the Academy of Music in Philadelphia or of Carnegie Hall in New York are attributed to Mr. Stokowski, though he has not acknowledged them.

This leader, whose "temperament" is famous and who likes to walk the streets with his hat in his hand and his hair streaming in the wind, is known to have a practiced hand at orchestrations. It is likely that he is responsible for this orchestral version.

"El Amor Brujo"

De Falla's "El Amor Brujo" is one of those works in which the Spanish composer has exploited the folk song material of his nation. But it is asserted that the melodies he uses are not actual folk songs, noted down, but inventions of his own which reflect faithfully the spirit of those songs. G. Jean-Aubry, an authority on Spanish music and a contributor to the music page of The Christian Science Monitor, speaks of the thematic material of "El Amor Brujo" as "built on rhythms, modes, cadences or forms inspired by but never directly borrowed from the Andalusian folk song." "We should be wrong," M. Jean-Aubry adds, "to see in de Falla nothing but an 'evoker of picturesque Spain. He is rather a poet of Spanish emotion."

The story of the dance-drama deals with the overcoming of the influence of a former lover, a gypsy, whose image comes between a young woman and her present suitor. The suitor, Carmelo, wins her by persuading another girl to attract the supposed Specter of the gypsy away from Candelas. This is the triumph of "Love the Magician." The score, which consists of 12 numbers, begins with an "Allegro furioso" and concludes with an "Allegretto tranquillo."

The rhythms of the pieces are capricious, sometimes recalling Stravinsky's waywardness. The atmosphere is brooding, charged not only with poetry but with a vaguely sinister quality that seems to characterize these Spanish gypsies. These qualities are set forth in the orchestra with extraordinary vividness.

"La Cathédrale, Engloutie" is one of the most characteristic of the compositions of the greatest of the French Impressionists, in whose music color, atmosphere and pleasantly acrid harmonies count more than tune, rhythm or form. And these qualities, of course, are reflected even more vividly in the orchestral version than in the original Prelude for piano. The piece was based on the Breton legend of the ancient sunken city of Ys.

According to the Breton fishermen, the Cathedral of Ys, which most of the time lies slumbering under the sea, sometimes emerges above the surface when the weather is particularly fine. Then the chimes may again be heard, and the chant of the services. Debussy's score is a musical description of such an emergence; picturing first the sea, then the rising of the cathedral, with the bells and the chants, and its final re-engulfment. It is one of the loveliest of tonal pictures.

Ida Rubinstein's "Bolero"

And, finally, the notorious "Bolero" of the Frenchman Maurice Ravel. The ballet was first danced by Ida Rubinstein and her company at the Opéra in Paris, in November, 1928. The dancer interpreted the Spanish dance called Bolero while her stage audience became more and more excited. The dancer was tossed from arm to arm until her partner intervened. They danced together until peace was restored.

This score was first performed in the United States by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra under Toscanini last fall; then by the Boston, Philadelphia and other orchestras. The feature of this music is that it consists of a monotonous repetition of a tune of Spanish flavor, over an insistent percussive rhythm. But this repetition, starting with a barely audible drum-beat, is one long crescendo, culminating after 20 minutes in a dazzling modulation into E major; the first and only change of key. The score was the sensation of the symphony season of last year. It caused scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm on its first presentations in Carnegie Hall and in Symphony Hall, Boston.

This program (set for 5 p. m., E. S. T.) will be the first of four to be radiocast by Mr. Stokowski this season. The second is scheduled for Nov. 16, the third for Christmas Day and the fourth for Easter Sunday. It is said that Mr. Stokowski expects great results from these concerts. He has helped to devise a new electrical equipment which he believes will convey clearly to his radio audiences the variety of tonal and rhythmic effects of modern music. Asking of the public "a responsive interest and an open mind," he "hopes to show that it is feasible to express through radio the richest essence of musical works."

Listen-In on Monitor News on Short Waves!

EXPERIMENTAL news radiocasts of Monitor stories are being continued through the short wave station W2XAL for three more Fridays. The results of these tests will prove most useful in determining the value of short waves as a news radiocasting medium. We would therefore appreciate having all the readers who have access to a short wave set listen in on these periods and write in whether or not they could get the station, the kind of sets used, the strength of the signals, whether there was much fading or static and how clearly the speech came through. This information would be of great value to this department.

The program will be put on the air through W2XAL at 9:30 p. m., eastern standard time on a wavelength of 49.7 meters or 6040 kilocycles frequency. Since short waves can be heard in all parts of the world, we should get interesting reports from many remote places. It is hoped that our radio listeners will give us their coöperation in these tests.

MASSACHUSETTS CUTS ITS COST OF PROGRESS

Despite a steady decrease in the net debt and tax rate in Massachusetts, the amount and quality of welfare and benevolent work accomplished by the State has increased, said Gov. Frank G. Allen, Oct. 3, at the Tercentenary Exposition of State Activities in Commonwealth Armory, Boston.

The Governor pointed out that there has been a lower ratio of increase in the cost of government in Massachusetts during the last 15 years than in any other state.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a.m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a.m.—Studio and musical.
11:30 a.m.—Address by President Hoover from Boston Arena.
3:15 p. m.—NBC, Fifth game, World Series, Philadelphia.

WBZA

7:30 a.m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a.m.—Same as WEEI.
12:45 p.m.—Sport round House Hour.
3:15 p.m.—Same as WEEI.

WNAC

7:30 a.m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 American Federation of Labor Convention, Hotel Statler.
11:30 a.m.—President Hoover, Boston Arena.
12:30 noon—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—Fifth game, World Series.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Opinions of Henry Adams

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

Letters of Henry Adams (1858-1891), edited by Worthington C. Ford. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $5.

ONE of the inexplicable occurrences of the American world of letters was the amazing sale in 1918, of the first edition of "The Education of Henry Adams." The book, written originally for his own entertainment, and privately printed to the number of 100 copies only, was seized upon by the general public and bought—in an expensive edition—to the number of about 40,000 copies. A cheaper edition issued three years ago added about 20,000 to this very respectable total.

The author, who insisted that his "Education" could have been of no possible public interest, only grudgingly consented, in the twilight of his career, to its publication. Had he lived to see the welcome extended to his work by all sorts and types of readers his ironical spirit would have found a theme greatly to its taste. For a gentle irony pervades all the writings of Henry Adams—was indeed the distinguishing characteristic of his "Education," and wanders through this volume of "Letters" in a placid but ever visible stream. Perhaps it was because of this very irony that the book made its extraordinary appeal to a reading public made up largely of youth, disillusioned by a savage war and looking upon the democracy which it was fought to save with doubting and cynical eyes.

Cover Long Period

The "Education" was written in days of full maturity. The letters published in this volume begin with those of earliest boyhood and end in 1891 with a series of letters written on a tour around the world. They do not constitute a record of accomplishment—rather one of frustration, though one wonders why the ambitions voiced by the youth in his earlier letters vanished so utterly with advancing years.

What he did seems to have been well done, though its total does not bulk large in a life of extraordinary opportunities and ripe years. A few magazine articles, a brief and not wholly satisfactory experience as an editor, the writing of his admirable, but rather fragmentary "History of the United States," the novel "Democracy," published anonymously and still readable, the notable "Mont St. Michel and Chartres," privately printed and long withheld from the public, and the "Education," the amazing success of which seemed the best answer to its note of self-confessed failure—these sound like the diversions of a dilettante rather than the solid achievements of a lifetime.

But as against a certain lack in quantity the admirers of Adams may set off the quality of his work. What he did was more than well done—it was original and possessed the indefinable stamp of genius. Even the few years of his teaching activities at Harvard—activities which he humorously depreciates—left an undeniable impress on the minds of his students. He tells the tale of his acceptance of the task thus:

"But, Mr. President," urged Adams, "I know nothing about medieval history." With the cautious manner and bland smile so familiar to the next generation of Americans, Mr. Eliot mildly but firmly replied: "If you will point out to me, Mr. Adams, anyone who knows more, I will appoint him."

Rather Liked Harvard

All in all, however, he rather liked Harvard, pronounced it worth working for, "despite its ponderosity" and declared to one correspondent "As I have managed to get into the 'inside ring,' as Americans say, the small set of men who control the University, I have things my own way." Does any such educational tammany exist in Harvard today? Despite this possession of power the profession of teaching quickly palled on one whose governing trait was disillusionment.

Nor did the combination with it of the task of editing the North American Review add to its charms. Not in his letters, but in the "Education," he explained his retirement from both activities in this fashion: "Thus it turned out that of all his many educations Adams thought that of the school-teacher the thinnest, yet he was forced to admit that the education of an editor in some ways was thinner still. The editor had barely time to edit; he had none to write. . . . As a writer he was totally forgotten by the time he had been an editor for 12 months. . . . A professor commonly became a pedagogue or a pedant; an editor became an authority on advertising." So Adams abandoned both professions and betook himself to Washington, a city he always dearly loved.

Dislike for Boston

Perhaps the desire to get away from Boston had something to do with his decision. Although born a Boston Brahmin, and adhering to the creed of that esoteric cult, he did not like the town, which was rapidly passing from Puritan into Celtic control. Writing with joy of his approaching freedom he declared:

"Boston is a curious place. Its business in life is to breed and to educate. The parent lives for his children; the child, when educated, becomes himself a parent, or becomes an educator, or is both. But no further result is reached. Just as at 20 the parent reproduces himself in a child, so the teacher reproduces himself in his scholar. But neither as child nor as scholar does the new generation do more than to devote itself to become in its turn parent and teacher. Nothing ever comes of it all. There is no society worthy the name, no wit, no intellectual energy or competition, no clash of minds or of schools, no interests, no masculine self-assertion or ambition."

This diatribe was penned to his English correspondent Charles Milnes Gaskell in 1876—a period when the nation was still looking upon Boston as its intellectual center. It was written by one who was never a parent, had just determined to abandon the effort to be a teacher, and so far as contemporaries could observe had done nothing himself to warrant so Olympian an attitude.

Indeed the letters in this book are a revelation of character, they grow less hypercritical, less peevish as their writer advances in years. They take on in time the tone of the "Education," which was written after middle life. Lending themselves to quotation, tempting the reviewer to exceed reasonable limits in his comments, these letters are admirably edited by Worthington C. Ford and make up a volume which can be opened at any page and found readable. But few readers will envy Henry Adams his outlook upon life.

A Self-Portrait of Martha Bensley Bruere, Showing How She Constructed the Hero of Her "Sparky-for-Short" (Coward-McCann) With Paper and Scissors.

Portrait of a Diplomat

Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., First Lord Carnock, by Harold Nicolson. London: Constable. 21s. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $5.

AMONG the innumerable volumes of memoirs and accounts, official and unofficial, of the diplomatic phases that led up to the World War, Mr. Nicolson's record of his father's career in the British diplomatic service is unique both for the lucidity and impartiality with which the most involved and controversial events of recent history are presented and for the dramatic effect with which they are unfolded. Mr. Nicholson himself has had a long and distinguished career in the diplomatic service and it is perhaps natural that he should attempt to draw a dispassionate comparison between the ways of the "old" diplomacy o fhis father's time and those of the "new" diplomacy of his own.

His book is, then, foremost "a study in the old diplomacy," in whicff Sir Arthur Nicolson always occupies the front of the stage. And well he may. For during the 46 years from 1870 to 1916, during which Sir Arthur Nicolson was engaged in the tortuous pursuits of diplomacy, "he was personally identified with almost every phase in that slow, and at the same time unrealized, process by which England and Germany were gradually impelled toward their mutual destruction."

During his first nine years of service in the Near East—in Turkey, Egypt, Persia and Morocco—he realized that England would not be able to maintain her prestige in the East unless she got France and Russia on her side. The Anglo-French agreement of 1904 and the Anglo-Russian convention of 1906 were concluded with his active approval, the latter being negotiated and signed by him as British Ambassador to Russia. Both guaranteed to Britain freedom from interference in Egypt, southern Persia, Tibet and Afghanistan, and both were the forerunners of the Triple Entente, which Sir Arthur Nicolson, after the Balkan Wars of 1912-1913, sought in vain to convert into another Triple Alliance as the only means of escaping the "German menace," in which, under the pressure of Germany's naval competition with England, he had begun to believe.

But valuable as Mr. Nicolson's narrative is in regard to the purely political circumstances that culminated in the catastrophe of 1914-1918, it is no less fascinating as an account of the personalities that, almost in spite of themselves, brought about the war. And among the large number of European diplomatists of the first rank, the personality of Sir Arthur Nicolson stands out as that of a diplomatist par excellence. "How I hate politics," he exclaims in a letter to his wife after the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian convention, "and yet how I love them!" His aim was the aim of every pre-war diplomat: "to render his own country more powerful, richer and larger than any other country." But his code of honor was so high and his devotion to truth so great that he never hesitated to condemn his country when he thought she deserved it. Thus he described Sir Edward Grey's attempt to get on good terms with Germany by offering her the Portuguese colonies in Africa as "the most cynical business that I have ever come across in my whole experience of diplomacy."

Most characteristic of all: In 1917, a year after he resigned from the Under-Secretaryship at the Foreign Office, this protagonist of an alliance against Germany and the reputed instigator of Britain's anti-German policy before the war wrote an article for an English quarterly in which he protested against the popular theory that Germany was responsible for the war, and in which he demanded that the peace that the conquering allies were to impose on Germany should be an equitable and durable peace, and not one that would be regarded by Germany as intolerable and humiliating. Needless to say, that article was returned to him unpublished.

It is difficult to part from Mr. Nicolson's book without expressing one's admiration for the subtlety with which he lays open the human side of diplomacy. To the great majority of the general public to whom foreign affairs are a closed and, indeed, forbidding book, Mr. Nicolson's biography will be a charming and thoroughly enjoyable revelation. D. M.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOVER

Read for Pleasure—Be a Member

HERE at last is the right kind of book club . . . We have made many protests in the past against book clubs, but this one didn't exist then . . . Although it has succeeded in existing some time without our knowledge . . . The announcement now belatedly brought to our notice by our Chief Attention Caller is dated Aug. 1, 1930.

The new club has many advantages over the old established book clubs . . . It's cheaper, it's more democratic and it combines the advantages of the book club and the lending library. . . In fact, it automatically sheds the half-leather of the one to don the paper jacket of the other . . . And vice versa.

Not to keep you too long in suspense, we are speaking of Liggett's Book Club . . . We hope no sneer will disfigure the spare and distinguished face of the reader . . . He may be sure that he will find available through this club any type of work that a reasonable person would want . . . "Romance, Humor, Western and Mystery Stories"—they're all promised right on the announcement . . .

It is true that there is one feature of the old-fashioned book club that Liggett's does not offer . . . The books are not delivered to your door; you have to go after them . . . But to offset that, you do your own selecting . . . And we submit that it is better that you should select a romance for yourself than that a committee of distinguished literary persons should select a biography for you.

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And, crown of all, the slogan; "Read for Pleasure—Be a Member." For how often have wise critics told us that we should follow our pleasure in reading?

Some time ago we commented on the improved taste of readers, as displayed in the best-seller lists . . . Since then we haven't looked at those lists . . . Somehow we had a premonition . . . It was too well justified . . . We've just opened the August list of the R. R. Bowker Company . . . It's pretty terrible . . . In the fiction list the first sign of hope is No. 4, "Cimarron" . . . Then you jump to No. 7 for "Laughing Boy," and down to 12 and 14 for "Rogue Herries" and "The Great Meadow" . . . "All Quiet" is No. 20.

The non-fiction list offers perhaps a little more light . . . Wister's "Roosevelt" is third, "The Adams Family" fourth, "The Green Pastures" sixth . . . We were surprised to see "The Outline of History" holding up to ninth; until we seemed to remember seeing a dollar edition of it somewhere.

Just what, do you imagine, is the relation between Liggett's Book Club and the showing of the best-seller list? . . . Perhaps you are tempted to think, a great deal . . . Yet Bowker's lists are made up from reports of a group of book-sellers which, as we understand it, does not include at present the Liggett and Owl stores . . . It hardly seems possible that the Liggett standard could have spread so quickly to the patrons of the bookshops.

Let's call it midsummer madness, and wait for the September lists.

Scourge of Spain

Sir John Hawkins, by Philip Gosse. London: Lane. 12s. 6d. New York: Harper. $4.

THE authors who have contributed to this excellent series of naval biographies so far have had a difficult task, for the names of Drake, Raleigh, Davis, Humphrey Gilbert, Grenville, Hudson and Frobisher make a galaxy from among which it seems invidious to distinguish one particular star. And now the name of Hawkins is added. They were all contemporaries. They were all concerned, and in much the same fashion, in the great preoccupation of the times—the Americas. And their progress, its discovery, trade piracy, privateering, to an era of triumph and sedentary ease, followed by failure and disillusion in later ventures, can be traced, with variations, in almost every case. And there is the same background of the extravagant Elizabethan scene, amazing both for the faith of its adventures and the single-purposed cynicism of its diplomacy, and dominated by a great but avaricious queen. The story of one is the story of all; and in this respect the series is becoming a little repetitive. It is the fault and glory of the period.

Differences of Temperament

It is important to know what manner of men these were. United by a turbulent love of adventure, an innate skill in navigation and a determination to break the Spanish monopoly, they were divided by interesting differences of temperament. The contrast between two such friends and colleagues as Drake and Hawkins is illuminating. Drake was brilliant and impulsive; Hawkins was methodical and diplomatic. Drake was the opportunist; Hawkins never acted before he had considered every detail gravely. Drake was ruthless; Hawkins, by the standards of his time, was merciful. Drake snatched what he wanted from the Spaniards; Hawkins, understanding their love of fiction, got what he wanted, by duress perhaps, but throughout by negotiation. The comparison is to the detriment of neither of the two men, but history has so woven its web that the more impulsive man has overshadowed the more subtle and methodical, and has indeed cast a stigma on his memory. To remove this, among other things, is the object of Mr. Gosse's biography.

It has been said that Hawkins started the English in the slave trade. He did not. He was deeply implicated in it, like many other merchants of his time. One can judge him only by the standards of his age and he merely did what everyone else was doing and more successfully. The trade was a result of occupation of the Indies by the Spanish and of their perhaps pardonable failure as colonists. Columbus had indeed proposed the slave trade as a good solution of the colonists' plight. Either the natives were exterminated, or the natives that were left very naturally declined to be exploited, by the interloping Europeans. And while in the first glory of the discovery, when its material possibilities seemed nebulous, Isabel had been Christian enough to reject the idea of slavery as abhorrent, her successors found that the period of exploitation had changed both conditions and men's minds. The real interest of Hawkins' slave dealing voyages lies in their political significance as a successful attempt to break the absolute monopoly which had been granted to the Spanish and Portuguese by the Pope.

As to Hawkins' humanity, while he probably treated Negroes no better than his colleagues treated them, he was far in advance of his times in his treatment of his crews. The average Elizabethan was usually too much of an adventurer to bother about the proper victualing of his fleet, but under Hawkins there was a vast improvement in the living conditions of seamen. And, when in later years he became Treasurer to the Navy, one of his first acts was to increase seamen's wages substantially. After the Armada he emptied his pockets for the benefit of the suffering crews whom the State was too niggardly to help.

A Master Negotiator

The whole credit for the Armada preparations must go to him. As a negotiator he was a master. He knew the Spanish mentality thoroughly well. It has been said that in his negotiations with the Viceroy in the San Juan de Ulua Bay disaster, he mistook his man—Mr. Gosse offers no opinion on this—but in the suppression of the Ridolphi plot Hawkins certainly outmaneuvered the King of Spain himself. As to Hawkins' character there is Hakluyt's testimony to his capacity for friendship with all conditions of men. His strength of purpose and integrity are vouched for by his enemies.

"There is not one of you that knoweth John Hawkins. He is such a man that any man talking to him hath no power to deny him anything he doth request. This hath made me hitherto to do right well to keep myself from him, and not any villainy that I know in him, but great nobility."

A man of courtly manners, humane, well educated and—in the Elizabethan fashion — gorgeously dressed, he was no rough "sea dog."

Mr. Gosse had the kind of partiality for his subject which a biographer ought to have. His account of the Anglo-Spanish conflict is, of course, done from the orthodox English point of view, and the impartial may be shocked a little by his patriotic zest. One would, for example, hardly attribute the famous phrase, "The wind blew and they were scattered" to the modesty of English seamen, as Mr. Gosse does—unless this is an example of his charming irony! His is a very readable and informative book.

V. S. P.

A Successor to 'Rome Haul'

The Big Barn, by Walter D. Edmonds. Boston: Little Brown. $2.

PERHAPS it is a reviewer's own fault for having predicted a little gloomily that Mr. Edmond's second novel could hardly be as exceptional as his first—that first being "Rome Haul." "Rome Haul" had a compelling freshness; its canal people were thrillingly alive. It is a pity that Mr. Edmonds could not have written "The Big Barn" first.

For in moments when the reader has laid aside the odiousness of comparison, he enjoys this novel. It is ably conceived, ably shaped; again and again it evidences the author's grasp of word values. Yet one might liken it to a person entirely estimable, endowed with features flat and commonplace, a figure no taller, no shorter, no more shapely than the average. It is not that person's fault. Indeed, he may be far more deserving of admiration than another whose appearance is appealingly original and even beautiful. "The Big Barn" simply is material more familiar to the average reader than "Rome Haul."

In place of the barges on the Erie Canal, one has a great New York State farm; in place of the barges' hilariously unconventional denizens, one has the family of Ralph Wilder, his servants, his farm laborers, even his livestock inhabiting the big barn. Ralph has made the farm by his own courage and faith and forthright toil; and by the erection of the gigantic barn he hopes to leave his mark upon it. He is by no means sure of his two sons, for Henry is a dreamer and Bascom, the favorite, has run rather wild. Ralph seems to foresee that both will fail him and, little by little, he lays the future of the farm in the frail hands of Rose, Henry's wife. Actually this is the story of Rose, a New Englander and delicately nurtured, who so merges her personality with the life of the farm that she ends by dominating it, tactfully, capably, unselfishly. Toward the last, one is sure that Rose's baby daughter will follow in her mother's steps and that the farm is safe.

The period is that of the Civil War—at least in part. Men go South to the scene of action. Some of them come back. Yet the reader is not made aware of the war, any more than he is of the feelings, the smells, the sounds and the sights of the farm. All the elements of actuality are there, neatly indicated, arranged, labeled; but somehow they stiffen and turn to stone. Too often the reader is not persuaded that things would have happened just so. Following the long uneventful weeks, there comes a period of calamitous events. Suddenly it comes and one is not prepared. One does not feel that Bascom's defeat would necessarily or even probably have overtaken him just as it did, nor that old Ralph would have fought desperately with Greg, the old buck, behind the fences of the deer park. Mr. Edmonds, in the face of such a measure of success, has trodden under foot the match which would have kindled illusion into actuality. But he has only just begun his career as a novelist and his third venture looms fair before him.

M. W.

The Prussian Theory

The Future of the German Empire, by General von Seeckt. Authorized translation by Oakley Williams. London: Thornton Butterworth. 6s. 6d. net.

THIS book is neither a passionate diatribe à la Hugenberg against the Allies who sought at Versailles the "enslavement of the German people," nor even an examination of Germany's place in the future conduct of international affairs. Pity the poor translator—he has to render that untranslatable word "Reich", yet his rendering here suggests at once, to foreigner, the domain of external affairs and diplomacy. The language of the book must have presented a good many difficulties, not all of which the translator has successfully overcome. "Einheitlichkeit," for instance, the word which crops up whenever the pundits are discoursing on the German Constitution, is surely a mistranslated as "simplification."

General von Seeckt does not, as a matter of fact, raise a single concrete issue. He does not even mention the League of Nations, nor the Young plan. His book is, as he says, neither prophecy nor program. It is a treatise—straightforward and incisive, as one would expect from a soldier, yet in the best German pseudo-philosophical tradition—on the nature of the state and specifically of the German Reich.

The "Intellectual" Style

Style and manner are those of an "intellectual." Thus he begins the last chapter (on The Head of the State) as follows:

"The State, considered in terms of architectonics, is a pyramid, the symbol of self-supporting strength, to whose harmony of structure belong the breadth of the plinth, as well as the supported and supporting middle tiers and the final apex stone."

This passage is not only typical of the "architectonics" of the book, but it also shows the restricted and "class-conscious" view of the political structure held by this devoted pupil of Bismarck. Throughout the book the fundamental conception of the state as "Might" betrays the Prussian officer still living mentally in the late nineteenth century, completely unaware of the transformation of international relations.

He can scarcely be blamed for his failure to grasp that the conditions of the world today make affirmations of "sovereignty" and "independence" meaningless, for in every country many older men are still thinking in terms of pre-war anarchy, without the excuse which Germans have of their protracted period of insulation. But it is strange that one who has been so closely associated with successive Governments of the German Republic should be blind to its steady crystallization in a democratic mold, as distinct from Prussian ideology as from pure Socialist doctrine.

Commands Respect

The setting, then, is unreal and more than a little pathetic. But, as the work of an honest-thinking patriot, who by his force of character has won for himself a position in public esteem second only to that of Hindenburg, his analysis commands respect.

The goal being conceived as "the consolidation and promotion of the might of the State by the well-being of its members," the state must concern itself up to a point with economic and social questions. The state must be as far as possible self-supporting. It must "supervise the adaptability of industry in peace time for its task in war"—for the general the question of the elimination of war from international relations simply does not arise—and, since the nation's food supply has to be assured, agriculture has first claim to aid or relief. The duties of the state, however, must be limited to those of protection and adjustment; "it is not the general purveyor of the community."

In point of social services, too, the state is essentially a regulating factor, a safeguard against the oppression of the weak by the strong. It must never be allowed to impair "the sense of self-responsibility." This is the keynote of the author's state philosophy, whereby the distinction from State Socialism is marked.

A Sense of Injury

The author seems to accept French policy toward Germany since the war as quite natural. He admits, in fact, that if Germany had won German "Realpolitik" would have been no less thorough, if showing more common sense—moral considerations, for him, are excluded, for to him Might is Right. What irks him is that Germany should be on the way "to repurchase political by the surrender of economic sovereignty." The "most menacing danger" is the "alienation of German industry."

Evidently a sense of injury has burnt deep into the national soul. The "war mentality" of the Allies' treatment of Germany stands condemned quite as much as this apostle of "MachtPolitik," who says: "The treatment Germans are still experiencing on the other side of the frontiers even today is the consequence of the small measure of fear they entertain for the Empire there. A German has to have plenty of daring to go abroad nowadays, now that the flag has ceased to cover him." This is nonsense, but let us not forget the "starvation blockade," nor the treatment of German private property.

W. HORSFALL CARTER.

A New Biography of Mary Baker Eddy

"Mary Baker Eddy, a Life Size Portrait," by Dr. Lyman P. Powell, a new Life of Mrs. Eddy, will be released for sale on Friday, Oct. 24, by The Macmillan Company. The publishers have made arrangements for an agent in London, England, to distribute the book at the same time it is put on sale throughout the United States. A publisher in Sydney, Australia, is to distribute the book to Australasian buyers.

As heretofore announced, The Christian Science Publishing Society, as well as reputable book stores, will distribute the volume. While all the Christian Science reading rooms will carry it, Christian Scientists should not feel obliged to purchase the book through reading rooms but should feel free to patronize book stores.

The biography in cloth is bound in a medium shade of blue and sells for $5. A handsomely bound leather edition in dark green sells for $7.50. A facsimile in gold of Mrs. Eddy's signature appears on the cover of each style of binding. The book contains 26 illustrations, some of them not before obtainable.

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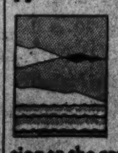
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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

The Passing Scene

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

"Once in a Lifetime"

PLAYS without music, so far this season in New York, have with one exception not been riotously successful on the first night. Some, like Frank Craven's folk comedy, "That's Gratitude," have continued to gain in popularity. Others are receiving enough encouragement to keep on with the hope that they will build through that best of all advertising—word of mouth approval.

The exception is "Once in a Lifetime," a travesty on the making of talking pictures, written by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman, and produced by Sam H. Harris at the Music Box Theater on Sept. 24. It is a story of the adventures in Hollywood of three small-time vaudeville performers, who drop everything to be in on the gold rush that struck the film industry when motion pictures first became audible. These vaudevillians—two men and a woman—open a school in the Glogauer studio to teach screen players how to speak. The woman and the brighter of the two men soon find themselves out of favor and dismissed during one of the frequent upheavals of the studio staff. It is the "dumb" member of the team, played with bland unctuousness by Hugh O'Connell, who survives and prospers, because all his blunders turn out well. It is he, the standing joke of the other members of the team, who insists at the end that they keep their jobs, or else. . . . At that, threat the great Mr. Glogauer yields.

Film Men Like It

Not to take a joke too seriously, it might be urged that Messrs. Moss and Kaufman have been a bit hearty in their exaggerations, for their comedy is a lampoon rather than a satire. Their implications that the film-making city is a modern Bagdad, and the home of a new Arabian Nights Entertainment, may be taken for what it is worth in amusement. Accepting their viewpoint, there is no question that the piece is vastly funny, not only to playgoers generally but to persons responsible for making films. Among the heartiest laughers on the opening night were Adolph Zukor and Jesse Lasky, heads of the Paramount Corporation. It is entirely possible that before these words were typed Paramount bought the screen rights to the most pointed jest yet made in the theater at the expense of the films.

When "Once in a Lifetime" becomes a film, Mr. Hays's code will require the omission of several phrases that are now calculated to make the audience sit up. Out, too, will go the ridicule of a Protestant clergyman in a film wedding scene, with the actor of the part chiefly concerned as to the outcome of that day's horse race. This sort of thing used to be done in the movies until somebody pointedly inquired why priests and rabbis were never made the butts of fooling. On the other hand, Messrs. Moss and Kaufman are to be congratulated upon their achievement in writing a comedy without one reference to intoxicants, a feat in contemporary play composition that excels the construction of a drama in which there is no use of the telephone. Nor have the authors of "Once in a Lifetime" required any of their play personages to participate in any unseemly situation. For that they deserve thanks, and the recommendation that they blue-pencil some six or seven lines of tugh dialogue that now needlessly mar their hilarious extravaganza.

A Possible Retort

One example of the exaggeration will give a clue to the key of the piece. A girl office attendant with the manners of a film "vamp" cannot recall a visitor's name after hearing it for the fifth time. Jean Dixon, as the woman vaudevillian, is amusing at all times to those who do not tire of the sarcasms with which her lines are larded. Spring Byington flutters and twitters laughably as "the most widely syndicated" writer of gush about the movies. Charles Halton as an egotistical and uncultured film producer dashes in and out, a model of fatuousness. Walter Dreher goes through all the legendary cavortings of a temperamental imported director. Mr. Kaufman plays carefully his small part of a Broadway playwright under studio contract and suffering from underwork.

Hindu Players

On the way from India to New York is a troupe of Hindu players, including dancers and musicians, who are to appear in native dramas in one of the Shubert theaters in Manhattan under the management of Carl Reed. Sisir Kumar Bhaduri is director of the company and one of the actors. For a time he was professor of English literature at the University of Calcutta.

"Nine 'till Six"

Lee Shubert presented on the evening of Sept. 29, at the Ritz Theater, New York, "Nine 'till Six," a drama by Aimée and Philip Stuart. This play, already acted in England, attracted a good deal of attention because only women are in the cast. Men are talked about during the course of the action, just as women were mentioned in the play, "Journey's End," in which only men appeared. "Nine 'till Six" offers a picture of working conditions in a London dressmaking establishment that for penetration reminds one of Elizabeth Robins's drama of 15 years ago or so, called "Chains." The story revolves round a girl who rebels against her hard lot, and tries to eke out her small income by the sale of garments stolen from the stock of her employer, Mrs. Pembroke. The girl's indignation is the greater because a nobleman's daughter takes a job in the shop as a means of increasing her spending money. It is Mrs. Pembroke who solves the difficulty with her steady view of the situation. She shows the girl thief that one injustice does not correct another, and the play ends on a touching note of forgiveness all round. It is the sort of play that Broadway playgoers are ready to laugh at in the wrong places, but somehow never quite do, it is all so human and unaffected. Auriol Lee does much to maintain the sure effect of the play, both by her authoritative acting and by her first-rate stage management. Merle Tottenham in a slight rôle keeps the audience in smiles all the time she is on the stage. Other good work done by an all-English cast is to be credited to Viola Lyel, Nora Balfour and Elis Gergely.

A Columnist's Pictures

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

READERS of Heywood Broun's New York newspaper column have long known that he has been dabbling in painting for diversion. Now the result is being shown in the form of a score of canvases at the Weyhe Gallery. These pictures are to be sold for the benefit of Mr. Broun's campaign fund in his effort to gain election to Congress. Mr. Broun can't draw, and engagingly admits that he can't, both by evidence of his pictures and in conversation with gallery visitors. He goes in for mountains and the sea, because these subjects offer congenial outlet for his emotional impulses and the results are not at all bad. In fact, they are often good, as in a study of green hills rising from an emerald sea. Happily, Mr. Broun is most successful of all with his clouds, and that is something that bothers many an established painter. Mr. Broun puts on his color in sweeping and dashing strokes that connote vigor and intuition. In one picture he heaves the sea well over the rail of a sailboat because, as he cheerfully admits, he found he couldn't draw the boat's hull.

Mr. Broun's color is generally good, which will add to the general appeal of his pictures. In this respect he has an advantage of some more skillful painters whose color is so personal that few besides themselves care for their work. In painting, as in writing, the problem is to do something that means much to oneself at the same time it means much to others. Mr. Broun's painting, on its emotional side, meets this test. After seeing the show one is not at all impelled to dispute Frank Crowinshield's note in the Weyhe Gallery leaflet, closing with these words: "Without a highly accented personality, where would art be today? Where would we be forced to look for Matisse, Picasso, Soutine, Klee, Laurencin and Bracque? While these several painters may be of a more exalted order than Broun, I believe that if we could contrive to keep him at his easel for eight hours a day and eight years on end there would emerge a painter worthy to march in their ranks."

Two Water Colorists

Accomplished water colors by Carolyn G. Bradley and Marion L. Simmons are being shown at the Macbeth Galleries. "Piercing the Blue," by Miss Simmons, comes patly upon general interest in the international yacht races, with its figure of a girl in the top reaches of a mainsail rigging, one arm outstretched in salute to the gulls, hair streaming in the wind. The two slender foresails, in conjunction with the figure and its background of cloud-robed sky, with the mainsail for a large solid note color, make up a design of marked freshness. The same artist's "Day's End" offers in the middle distance the silhouette of a jagged rock barrier, with a boulder-strewn foreground, snowy peaks on a green horizon, and a darkling sky brooding over all.

Carolyn G. Bradley, apparently, uses brushes dripping with their loads of color, and she drops it on with a freedom that comes only from long practice of expressing oneself in paint. Her blobbing strokes are particularly successful in indicating the form and character of the foliage in "The Poplar," though for her distant effects she slips easily into other and more appropriate means of indicating the evanescence of cloud vapors in the distance. "The Window Box Garden" reveals an uncommon ability to organize a composition in depth as well as in height and width. Here the color is luxuriant in variety and richness, and again there is an effect of spontaneity because of the painter's quick, sure touch.

Ships and Skyscrapers

Jacques L. Grange is showing at the Babcock Galleries his "paintings in the creative manner." Mr. Grange in these pictures assumes the artist's privilege of taking nature apart and putting it together again according to his own fancy. Several of these paintings bring skyscrapers and great ships into a proximity that is merely hinted at in actuality in Chicago, for example, where the river courses around the bases of several huge piles of architecture. In "Dusk" four great ships are moored at the foot of a veritable cliff of tall buildings. Reflections of sunset hues turn the whole scene iridescent. It is as if Manhattan had been transformed into Venice. "Standing by for Cargo" is another variation on this theme, with a transatlantic steamer tied up in front of a tumultuous accumulation of metropolitan towers. Other pictures are of smaller boats, sailing vessels, scudding along before a full-sail breeze. In each of these pictures there is a marked feeling for the rhythmic organization of the masses, large and small, making up the composition.

Saul Raskin

Lithographs by Saul Raskin at the Ferargil Galleries present dramatic aspects of the city of Jerusalem. Contributing to the forceful note in these pictures, probably, is the artist's tendency to block in his shadows with heavy, straight edges, and sharp differentiation between the light and shade. Usually, too, he keeps his figures in the shadows, with added dramatic effect, because he need concern himself with massed forms instead of individualized expression and characterization. He economizes in details of pictorial relief, with the result that trees, ornate doorways and lanterns seem all the richer as decorative spots in long expanses of stone walls.

Metropolitan Museum

Two free lecture courses are announced by the Metropolitan Museum of Art beginning in November. In the Saturday course Frank Jewett Mather Jr. speaks on da Vinci, Auguste Desclos on French painting since 1900, Giuseppe Prezzolini on the illustrators of Dante, Edith R. Abbot on Christian symbolism, Thomas Munroe on the machine age in painting and sculpture, Ralph Adams Cram on a Greek and Byzantine pilgrimage, Charles Fabens Kelley on oriental painting, Gisela M. A. Richter on archaic Greek sculpture, and Mary Hamilton Swindler on ancient painting. There will be other speakers in this course. The Sunday course will include, among many talks, Sylvanus G. Morley on explorations in Mexico and Guatemala, Philip N. Yountz on humanism and art, Charles Hopkinson on the probable painting methods of the old masters, Royal Cortissoz on Ingres, Degas and Manet, Royal Bailey Farnum on design and designers for American industry, Donald Mitchell Oenslager on the theater's influence on medieval arts, Joseph Hudnut on European sculpture since Rodin.

College Art Center

Beginning Oct. 20 exhibitions of work by students in colleges and museum schools throughout the United States are to be held by the College Art Association in its new building at 20 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York City. The first showing will be of paintings by 20 students from 10 colleges. All pictures shown will go before two juries, the first one a local one in the institution from which they emanate and second drawn from the Committee on Traveling Exhibitions sponsored by the College Art Association.

E. C. S.

Some Out-of-Season London Plays

By J. T. GREIN

London

A YEAR ago a strange fancy seized the playwrights and for two months of the summer they tried to interest us in "Who killed Cock Robin?" But all the pistol-shooting, door-slamming, light-juggling and screaming failed to satisfy the box office. So this year London's theaterland of Shaftesbury Avenue has been to let. Better the closed doors with hard thinking behind than a theater full of sound and fury signifying nothing.

Here and there a bold effort was made to entice the public to park the car and come in for a laugh. Sacha Guitry's "Désiré," a brittle trifle Gallic enamel, appeared at the [illegible], and Miss Jeanne de Casalis and Owen Nares endeavored to reflect its gloss, sadly handicapped by the loss in texture which a translation involved. The charm of Vildrac's "S. S. Tenacity," revived at the Arts, was better preserved, for it derived less from badinage and more from whimsy and pathos—an ingenuous little piece, poetic and human.

At Hampstead, Wilde was rediscovered and the pilgrimage to watch "Lady Windermere's Fan," soon showed that such rewards of brilliant artifice were not to be missed, and Hammersmith offered "The Importance of Being Earnest." We old playgoers, full of memories of the great day at the St. James's, had a peculiar joy. "Comparisons are odorous," and I will be content to say that the younger generation found the epi- however, discover Miss Edith Sharpe, a sensitive young actress whom Alex grams just as polished and the acting of Miss Jean Cadell and John Gielgud both a decoration and a delight.

There was a more sober interest in Karel Capek's "The Macropulos Secret," for the author of "The Insect Play" comes to the stage with acknowledged gifts. He would "make our tops spin," in Emersonian phrase, but this disquisition on the disillusion of Methusalean age lost its drama in philosophical speculation. It did, Rea has enlisted in his newly formed Embassy Repertory Theater.

Noel Scott's "Traffic" at the Lyceum frankly exposes the bag of melodramatic tricks. Put your intelligence aside, and you admit the Sweeney Todd breed has a sort of vitality to be preferred to the subtleties of sophisticated comedy. The revival of "Prunella" was interesting because of the new third act which Granville Barker had written to underline the significance of the fantasy. But such a fragile fabric, adorned by Ernest Milton's poetic Pierrot and Miss Joan Harben's wistful Pierrette, was sorely strained to bear the weight of the interpolation—an act within itself finely written and cleverly contrived.

When "Marigold" came to the Kingsway for three weeks, prior to its Americas tour, we smiled at its genial Scottish humors, felt the grace of sentiment, admired Miss Jean Clyde's performance as the minister's wife; and though it has no substance beyond the ingenious craftsman's contrivance, we welcomed the brief revival for its breezy and fragrant air.

Art Notes

The collection of autographs and portraits of musicians bequeathed by Alexander Lambert to the New York Public Library has been placed on exhibition there.

The Chicago Art Institute's annual exhibition of painting and sculpture continues this year from Oct. 30 to Dec. 14.

A prize of $1000 is to be paid for the exclusive use of the plate, block or stone of the print awarded first place in the Cleveland Print Club's exhibition next spring.

Leon D. Bonnet

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Ogunquit and California

Through Oct. 11

Grace Horne's Galleries

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Courtesy of Montross Gallery, New York

"Portrait of a Lady," by Thomas Sully

For Visitors to Exhibitions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago

AS THE season for art exhibitions opens again, and the museums and the picture dealers are showing constantly changing wallsfull of pictures, as well as sculpture and prints, it might be well to consider whether it is worth while to take the time to go to see these exhibitions, occasionally or regularly. Those who have formed the habit seem never to lose their interest, though naturally their enjoyment varies with the exhibition visited. It should be said here, parenthetically, that these few words of advice are intended for the layman. The professional artist too often takes his art so seriously that he fails to get any enjoyment out of it whatever.

It is necessary to form one's own opinion of art by actually looking at the works themselves—not carelessly, but quietly and appraisingly. Even photographs, good though they may be, can give us only a notion of the original, for a fine thing is often cheapened, or a poor one enhanced in appearance, in a photograph. If the illustrations in a newspaper repel you, go to the exhibition just the same, and you may find that the suspected objects have for you a charm which never can be reproduced in black and white. In other words, it is necessary for the artist to tell you his own story directly through the thing that he has created.

How then shall the work of an artist be appraised? It should speak directly, without explanations of catalogue or lecturer, though comments are often helpful in putting us on the right track. A tropical title to a landscape will save us from making the stupid mistake of condemning it ruthlessly as unrepresentative of landscapes with which we are familiar. The chances are, however, that at first we shall instinctively like the type of thing we are familiar with because we understand it better.

Seeking the Idea

One can get a great deal out of any art exhibition, more or less, regardless of its merit, if one will visit it without arrogance. It must be remembered that, no matter what creative processes went into it, art is nothing more or less than a vehicle of expression to the layman. It is a manner of saying something. It is therefore to be assumed that the artist has something to say in an intelligible fashion, and his work should be judged according to the value of his idea and the method of its presentation.

This, of course, involves craftsmanship. The public is easily misled, here, and often mistakes facility for power, but constant comparison of works of art, even without technical experience, will help greatly in untangling true values from tricks of the trade. A simple technical effect that can be taught in a few hours to almost any well-trained student will often mystify the layman, and even those who cannot be called laymen. An unusually intelligent acquaintance of mine who has made a study of art for years (not from the producing side) can never resist the appeal of a color print which gives effects of transparency. The effect of one object, showing through another, is not difficult to achieve, but it made an impression on this acquaintance early in her experience, and she has never outgrown it. Consequently her critical faculties are easily lulled in such cases.

One way or another we all have our susceptibilities, such as a decided preference for a certain color, or for sunsets, or for pictures of children; and this should be clearly realized, for a very poor picture, containing those elements which please us, may be vastly overestimated.

Returning for Review

When inexperienced we are apt to choose for our admiration only works whose subjects are familiar or pleasing, and pay little attention to the method of expression. In fact we pass impatiently by objects which we think will not interest us, and seldom try to understand them. We should give a picture the same chance as a musical composition. Often a piece of music which, heard for the first time, does not appeal, arouses our enthusiasm when heard repeatedly. If a picture is viewed several times at intervals of a few days it will be so much better understood that it will go up or down in our estimation as its true value begins to appear to us.

All too frequently works of art shown in museum or dealers' galleries are poor. Statements made by partisans for or against works of art must always be discounted. It is necessary to form our own opinions. One should remember, however, that the great artist is seldom cryptic. The unintelligible person is usually a sloppy thinker, whether he try to express himself in print or on canvas. There are many painters of less-than-average ability who have tried to make a virtue of this sloppiness in the name of a form of "modernism," and to build up what has been aptly called a "cult of the incompetent." The true modern is just as good a craftsman as his academic prototype was or is, and his effort to carve out a new line (an effort as old as civilization) is hampered by the public's impatience with the incompetents.

There are no rules for understanding art. If one seeks earnestly to understand it, the knowledge will come inevitably, and it will be priceless. One should never be content with one visit to a worth-while exhibition but should return repeatedly, and finally, if in any way possible, works of art should be purchased. Pictures used to be bought as one of the outward symbols of respectability. They should be bought only because we love them, and we should convince ourselves that this love is more than a passing fancy.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

200 Years Later

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paris

AN EXHIBITION of the work of France's pastel master, Maurice Quentin La Tour, has been placed on view at the Tuileries Gallery. Although La Tour is recalled chiefly as court painter to Louis XV, it might be said that during the half-dozen decades of his crowded career he painted a brilliant autobiography—his chalks as his medium. His first salon painting appeared in 1737; in 1748 he executed portraits of the royal family; in 1750 he was named as official portraitist to the King; and the vast number of portraits and studies he made of the personages of his day denote the succession of contacts upon which his fame was built and through which his art found expression.

Likenesses of sovereigns, court personalities, stage celebrities, famous men and women, and—as the catalogue so deftly adds—those of good fortune, constitute the classifications into which the portraits may be grouped. Many of the pastels are study sketches which preceded official portraits. These are none the less interesting or technically valuable, however. They reveal strength of the artist's style. Few changes are evident in such items as the pose, the costume, or the composition.

La Tour's women are generally characterless in feature, though feeling is evident in the rendition of their gowns. On the contrary, his men drew the artist's interest to the character of their features, while their costumes (though they were glamorous enough in that day) be simplified almost to the point of neglect.

That La Tour was a master of texture rendition is shown in such works as the portrait of Mme. de Pompadour, probably his outstanding achievement and certainly the most striking piece in the exhibition. Executed between 1751 and 1754, it was shown at the salon of 1755 and bought by the State in 1803.

No little attention is attracted also to the portrait of the financier, Philibert Orry, Comte de Vignory. Other important works are found in portraits of Jean d'Alembert, mathematician; La Tour's brother, Jean François de La Tour; the Queen Marie Leczinska; Marie Josephe de Saxe; Claude Dupouch and Jean Restout, academician and friend of the artist.

This year the National Academy of Design is accepting for its winter show in New York only the works of members and associate members. Non-members' work will be considered for the spring exhibition.

'Professional Students' of Art

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

East Gloucester, Mass.

IN AN artists' colony, Saturday morning for the student is an event. Then his work is "put on the wall" in juxtaposition with that of other students and is judged by the master before the class and visitors. The former sit there in expectation, eager for a little encouraging praise. The latter, in an earnest desire to increase their appreciation of art, have paid a substantial fee for the privilege of hearing students' work criticized.

In considering these criticisms, the professional painter is interested to note that each teacher seems to approach his subject from a personal angle and differently from that of his colleagues. It is generally considered that a young pupil should be taught the fundamentals of art with more or less similarity of method, while the experienced student should have his weaknesses exposed for constructive criticism and at the same time his peculiar talent encouraged. Yet this seems seldom the case in the artists' colony. Most teachers have one theme or hobby and harp on it. One instructor will dwell on drawing, perspective composition, and the fundamentals of nature. His students' work is likely to be tight, and though honest will appear old-fashioned. Another teacher will go in for color and his Saturday wall will be so vibratingly gay that in spite of the color stimulation one feels a lack of restraint. Then there are the new methods which deal with planes, special quality, relationship, etc. The last named is at present the most popular.

Fashions in Art

Youth grasps at what is newest and is acquisitive and assimilative. Therefore, if in the important contemporary exhibitons the prize-winning pictures have a new note, the student immediately chooses an instructor who exposes the new theory well. But the young pupil perhaps does not know that "fashions" in art are as capricious as those in woman's dress, and that hence a canvas which hangs in the center of a wall and receives a medal this year, may have difficulty passing a jury 20 years from now.

Every student should take stock of himself, analyze his response to beauty and his desire to paint. The next step is to study with a master who will best assist him to tell his own story. If he establishes a new individualistic note he may sooner or later be acclaimed an artist. But most students do not know what they wish to paint; they have not found themselves. It is the teacher's province to ground those pupils and to help them discover what they are best fitted to produce, and after their medium—illustration, murals or pictures—is determined upon, there is still the choice of subject, for few artists are good painters of both portrait and landscape.

Great Teachers Few

Many artists will tell you that after they left art school they had to undo or forget much that they had learned. They had to struggle through years of experimentation before they formed their individual expression.

It often happens that a student who is brilliant in a classroom falls by the wayside, and never is heard of as a real artist. These are those who had ability to absorb what a teacher gave them but had nothing to say for themselves. It is possibly true that the reason so few women survive as artists is that they cling too long to an instructor and are too timid to strike out for themselves. "Professional students," one man calls them.

History does not record many great art teachers. A teacher must create through his pupils and give out to them the same productive energy that goes into his own works. Few artists are willing to do this. Hence, we have few really great teachers of art.

IRMA RENS KOEN.

Stage and Film Notes

Los Angeles now has a newsreel theater.

Henrietta Crosman has been added to the cast of the film version of "The Royal Family."

For the convenience of commuters, the Copley Theater, Boston, performances on Tuesday evenings start at 7:30 o'clock.

In Montreal ground has been broken for the buildings of the Canadian-American Talking Picture Studios, where newsreels, short and long features and serials are to be filmed.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell will make a three months' tour of the United States and Canada beginning Jan. 1, according to Shearwood-Smith, Inc., under whose management she will appear. Mrs. Campbell will present her lecture recital, "Beautiful Speech and the Art of Acting," illustrated by scenes from her many stage successes.

Madame Ouspensky

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Henschel—Fifty Years After

By ERIC BLOM

London

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA patrons who remember the opening concert given by that institution, Oct. 22, 1881, will not be unduly astonished to hear that its first conductor, Sir George Henschel, whom they will see again at the concerts of Oct. 10 and 11, is in his eighty-first year. What is likely to gladden them, however, will be the appearance of a man in the full vigor of his musicianship. Not much more than a year ago we in England heard Sir George singing Schubert at the piano in his inimitable way at a public concert—and the conductor's art of course is usually less handicapped by the passage of years than is the singer's.

Boston has every reason today to be proud of its world-famed symphony orchestra. It was a gracious thought that led to the invitation, after a consistently progressive career of 50 years, of its original conductor in order to let him take his due share of the glory of the occasion. For it is well to remember that whereas nowadays conductor and orchestra in Boston are worthy of each other, the balance of excellence was at first distinctly on the former's side. The generous founder and supporter of this symphony orchestra, the late Col. Henry Lee Higginson, at once aimed high in his choice of a chief for a band from which he knew well enough that perfection could not at once be expected, as the following announcement made by him in the Boston papers would seem to indicate: "The orchestra is to number 60 selected musicians; their time, so far as required for careful training and for a given number of concerts, to be engaged in advance." The words "careful training" are significant, and nobody need be told nowadays that they were acted upon. But no doubt comparatively few people remember that it was Henschel who first took the orchestra in hand, and that he must have done more uphill work with it than any of the eminent conductors who followed in his footsteps, starting with Wilhelm Gericke and ending thus far with Koussevitzky, with Nikisch, Paur, Muck, Fiedler, Rabaud and Monteux coming between.

A Fiftieth Crossing

The figure 50, it is curious to note, plays its part in the career of Sir George Henschel, as well as in the Boston orchestra's annals this year. He has so far crossed the Atlantic 49 times. The difficulty at first was to avoid arousing bad feeling among the local musicians, Sir George told me just before he left for his fiftieth crossing. It seemed advisable to draw the orchestra entirely from players resident in the city, and though some young and talented people were available, a number of instruments could be manned only by superannuated and none too efficient performers. However, Colonel Higginson's scheme was on a more than sufficiently munificent basis to allow for unlimited rehearsals, and thus many technical deficiencies could be made good by practice.

The first season was a decided success, and held out definite promise of even better things to come. But it was hard work, Sir George went on to say, training instrumentalists, some of whom were more willing than accomplished, and at the end of the first season he went to Europe to find a number of good wind soloists and string players. After the second season he did some more weeding out and replanting, so that by the end of the third season Colonel Higginson's artistic tillage had blossomed gloriously and yielded good fruit. Henschel, however, whom many ties bound to Europe, did not renew his contract. Perhaps his career as a singer was even dearer to him than his activity as a conductor, and it is possible, too, that he wished to find leisure for composition in accustomed surroundings and to be near musical friends, among whom were many of the great figures of the day.

Crowning Joy of Career

Be that as it may, Sir George told me he was looking forward with keenest delight to his visit to Boston and declared that the prospect of conducting this wonderful orchestra was the crowning joy of his career. What pleases him greatly, he said, is the happy thought on the part of the trustees to ask him to give the program with which he opened the first season.

"I am going to comply with this request save in one particular," he added. "The concert will open with Beethoven's 'Consecration of the House' Overture and go on to Haydn's Symphony in B flat (B. & H. No. 12) and the Ballet music from Schubert's 'Rosamunde.' The original program concluded with Weber's 'Jubilee' Overture, but I feel I ought to give at least one work in which the whole orchestra as now constituted may take part. I am therefore going to substitute the 'Meistersinger' Prelude for Weber's overture, though the Wagner item could not have figured in the opening concert, at which the music had been confined to less fully scored works, according to the available instrumental resources."

It must be an especial pleasure for the first conductor of the Boston Symphony Orcestra to be able to renew his personal connection with the founder's family. Mrs. M. G. Haughton, he says, niece of Colonel Higginson's widow—who by the way is 93 years of age—has with the most warm-hearted hospitality placed her town residence in Boston at his disposal during his visit, herself retiring to her country seat at Prides Crossing the while. He must be immensely relieved to be able to avoid hotels which, invaded as they are by jazz bands these days, offer more exasperation than comfort to musicians of his stamp.

SIR GEORGE HENSCHEL

The Liège Festival of 1930

By EDWIN EVANS

II

Liège

THE Liège Festival of 1930 has shown that what has been termed "Armistice music" is to trouble us no more—for which relief much thanks! The nearest approach to it was "Moralités non légendaires" for voice and chamber orchestra, by Fernand Quinet, director of the Conservatoire at Charlerol. The verses were the amiable nonsense in which the French excel, and which proved so attractive to French composers in the days of "Les Six." Had a French composer set them it is not unlikely that his lightness of touch might have reconciled us. But the Belgian was heavy-handed and the wit refused to sparkle.

The result of the waning of experiment is that the composer no longer classed with "les jeunes" is receiving a more worthy share of attention than hitherto. I have already mentioned Roussel, who is turned 60. Szymanowski, the Pole, and Bax, the Englishman, are contemporaries, being 47. The former's "Stabat Mater," for three voices, chorus and orchestra, is by no means "radical" or subversive. It is a work of great beauty of expression, inclined perhaps to emphasize the dramatic aspect of the poem in preference to the devotional, but nevertheless leaving an impression in which the latter feeling predominates. None of the petulant and energetic young men contributed music so full of significance.

Bax, too, was warmly applauded for his two-piano sonata, even by those who thought it necessary to depreciate its "romanticism." Clearly, now that they are no longer agog for acute sensation, even the rebels are coming to recognize that good work tells. The sonata was played by Rae Robertson and Ethel Bartlett, who are returning to America this fall.

Florent Schmitt, another of the seniors, since he is 60, was less happy in his contributions. Both his "Dionysiaques" for military band and his "Ronde Burlesque" for symphonic orchestra suffered from the defect, so frequent in his work, of being overburdened. The former sounded like an early work, for it claimed acquaintance with composers whom Schmitt admired long ago. The latter is of recent date, and ought to have been as buoyant as its title suggests. If it was not the fault lay not so much with the music itself as with the "busy" scoring. Had more of the instruments been given an occasional rest, the fun would have "come through."

Walton's Viola Concerto

Returning to the younger men I feel some embarrassment in having to report that the greatest success was that of a fellow-countryman, but truth will out. William Walton's Viola Concerto, with the solo part beautifully played by Lionel Tertis, was the work that gave most pleasure to the greatest number. The International has a certain pride in Walton, whom it discovered before England had heard of him. Today he is regarded as the most interesting musical personality of his generation. Moreover, it is in this work of his that one becomes most conscious of the approach of a classic era in this so-called "modern" music. It has more than a touch of that aristocracy of the mind that belongs to such periods.

The American contribution, a Sinfonietta by Bernard Wagenaar, was also warmly appreciated as a neat, musicianly work, very typical of the musical attitude of the day, especially in the kind of mordant or sub-acid tone that seemed to lurk occasionally behind its apparent urbanity.

Finally, the last purely orchestral piece heard at this festival proved another success. It was the "Steel Foundry" of Alexander Mossolv. The underlying idea is not unlike the second part of Prokofieff's ballet, "Le Pas d'Acier," but it is more ruthlessly expressed and exercises a more irresistible power upon the listener. Here is the modern, machine-driven world in terms of music. It is deeply impressive but we should not like to be too often reminded of it in the concert room. One could not enjoy much after it, but placed at the end of a program it would be applauded by almost any audience the world over. Curiously enough, another composer, a Belgian, had attempted something similar, an apotheosis of an Atlantic flight, and succeeded in being almost incredibly banal.

Berg's "Wozzeck"

A very acceptable adjunct of the festival took the form of an invitation from the Intendant of the Municipal Theater of Aachen to cross the frontier for a special performance of Alban Berg's opera "Wozzeck." About 200 of the musical pilgrims accepted and motored over, the German authorities affording special facilities at the frontier. This work, hotly discussed in Germany when it was first produced there nearly 10 years ago, is now so popular that Berg has been induced to rescore it for an orchestra such as is usually found in smaller opera houses. This version, originally made for Königsberg, is the one we heard at Aachen. It was beautifully staged on modern lines and made a very impressive spectacle. Even those not yet converted to Schönberg's ideas became reconciled to his methods as exemplified by his most successful pupil. But methods are a secondary consideration when the results are so convincing. "Wozzeck" is a musical masterpiece, but it is also a piece of splendid stagecraft. I left thinking that we should probably hear more modern operas if the same claim could be made for them.

The time has come to run rapidly through my notes and rectify any omissions that matter. At the concert of music for wind orchestra given by the splendid regimental band of the Royal Belgian National Guards under Capt. Arthur Prévost there was a fine performance of Stravinsky's "Symphonies d'instruments à vent." Among other works at that concert were "Spiel für Blasorchester" by Ernst Toch, and Konzertmusik, Op. 41, by Paul Hindemith. At the chamber concerts we heard some French songs by Germaine Tailleferre; a string quartet by Albert Huybrechts, winner of a Coolidge prize four years ago; and a brilliant Serenade for clarinet, bassoon, trumpet, violin and cello by Alfredo Casella. At the orchestral concerts a "Musique" by Volkmar Andreae; a Suite by Karol Rathaus in which some rather ordinary ideas were made resplendent with sheer musical skill; a Fantasie by Marcel Mihalovici which was all fire and fury, and an unpretentious little Gaelic Pipe March by Henry Gibson which attracted by its winsome neatness. Other works may be passed over in silence.

The 1931 Festival is to take place at Oxford, the orchestral concerts being given in London on the way there and back. The jury consists of Alban Berg, Alfredo Casella, G. Fitelberg (Warsaw), Arthur Honegger and K. B. Jirák (Prague).

Erich Kleiber in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

ERICH KLEIBER, opening on Oct. 2 at Carnegie Hall the eighty-ninth season of the institution historically known as the Philharmonic Society and in late years called the Philharmonic-Symphony, distinguished himself in things of the lighter, sportive, brilliant, rhythmical sort, like the Allegretto of Beethoven's Eighth Symphony and like the piece by Strauss, "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks." In the romantic "Freischütz" Overture of Weber, in the slower portions of the Serenade No. 9 (K 320) of Mozart, and in the severer passages of the Beethoven symphony, he was more inclined to expound form and emphasize mechanism than to bring into evidence sentiment and emotion. In general, he displayed a keener interest in the architecture than in the message of the music; but he led with great mastery in his own style and fired everybody in the orchestra with extraordinary enthusiasm. The old Philharmonic was always ready, under whatever conductor, to free itself of classic shackles and perform in fashion sparkling and tuneful. It found itself beguiled into this mood with Mr. Kleiber directing as it had not been in a long time, unless at its summer concerts.

Mr. Kleiber possesses a completely modern technique, guiding his artists now with baton, now without, using his left hand in almost entire independence of his right, and occasionally for a few measures making scarcely any motions. Generally speaking, he seems to leave much to the discretion of the wind players, while he rather strictly holds in control the phrasing of the string players. The balance of tone of violins with that of woods and brasses he never for a moment ceases to command. Nor does he ever fail to hold percussion where it belongs.

Most of the European conductors who have come to New York recently for a longer or shorter engagement have been strong for tradition. Mr. Kleiber decidedly gives the impression of belonging to a new school. He may not yet have attacked the top heights of interpretation, but he has acquired a pliancy and an elasticity of execution that promise achievement of a first-rate sort one of these days. In any event, he stands in agreeable contrast to Mr. Toscanini and is undoubtedly good for a successful six weeks. To judge by his treatment of the Strauss tone-poem, he should prove admirable in works by composers now writing. Evidently he is a man of the present, a musician to make a reputation in the decade just beginning

'Charlot's Masquerade' in a New London Theater

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The familiar district of Seven Dials, London, hitherto notorious for discord rather than harmony, should have its reputation reversed by the opening therein of the Cambridge Theater, London's latest playhouse, with a genuinely artistic and really humorous revue. There is an eminent fitness in the interior design—of the theater hinting at the attractions of melody, mystery and merriment—a real cave of harmony with admirable sight lines and acoustics; and the program presented is fully in keeping with its setting.

"Charlot's Masquerade" is written, composed and decorated by a galaxy of clever authors musicians and artists, under the direction of André Charlot himself, and with Beatrice Lillie as its bright particular star. The best of the ballets is founded on a grim masque by Edgar Allan Poe, devised by Quentin Todd, designed by Philip Gough and danced and mimed by a clever company headed by Anton Dolin and Dora Vadimova, to music by Cyril Scott. Of the sketches, the best are "He Dines Alone," a touching little episode, beautifully played by J. H. Roberts and Reginald Smith.

Beatrice Lillie is a host in herself, and a genuine artist if ever there was one. She plays with a nice sense of restraint, realizing the effectiveness and sufficiency of merely hinting at caricature—except in the last scene of "The New Education," in which she and the company let themselves go in screamingly funny burlesque of a negroid drama founded on nothing at all. But her take-off of Ruth Draper, though exceedingly clever, was not happily chosen; "The Railway Station" being too poignant and pathetic for guying purposes, whereas limitless as well as legitimate fun could be found in other items of Miss Draper's—"The Italian Lesson," for instance.

Other admirable songs and dances are contributed by Constance Carpenter and Patrick Waddington, of which "I Fell for You" was quite charming, whilst Betty Frankiss delighted with "Chic Technique" and Florence Desmond brought down the house with a truly remarkable imitation of Tallulah Bankhead.

C. F. A.

'Mrs. Moonlight'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Charles Hopkins presented at the Charles Hopkins Theater, on Sept. 30, 1930, "Mrs. Moonlight," a play in three acts by Benn W. Levy. The cast:

Tom Moonlight	Guy Standing
Minnie	Haidee Wright
Edith Jones	Kathryn Collier
Sarah Moonlight	Edith Barrett
Percy Middling	Leo G. Carrol
Jane Moonlight	Katherine Standing
Willie Bags	Vernon Kelso
Peter	John Ross

Something of the great theater, the theater of glamour and make-believe, is offered by this production. Benn W. Levy says, "Just suppose a woman remained young in looks while the rest of the world changed with the years." Accepting such a premise for the sake of the good story that goes with it, the patrons of Mr. Hopkins's intimate theater who were sympathetic with the efforts of all concerned to produce beauty had a pleasurable evening. They watched a group of gentle folk gay and sad, according to the turns taken by this Barriesque tale of the pathetic Mrs. Moonlight.

This eerie character is acted with persuasive imagination by Edith Barrett. She shares with Sir Guy Standing, Haidee Wright, Katherine Standing and others of this well-chosen and carefully rehearsed cast the ability to imply more than the lips can say, feelings too tender and revealing to be phrased in speech. Leo G. Carrol as a worthy but hesitant wooer and Vernon Kelso as a brash and bounding suitor offer richness of comic characterization. Sir Guy is at all times the kindly British gentleman, and Haidee Wright lifts her rôle of the ancient nurse into a plane of humor and brooding sympathy that makes of her a veritable Greek chorus of this drama. For she alone knows that the mysterious stranger who returns at critical times to save a girl from an unhappy marriage, and to soothe the troubled Mr. Moonlight at the last, is the same Mrs. Moonlight who mysteriously disappears because she cannot bear to remain girlish-looking while her loved ones change. A strange and touching play, handsomely mounted and beautifully acted—to those who accept its strange premises. E. C. S.

The Worcester Festival

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Worcester, Mass.

THE seventy-first festival of the Worcester County Musical Association took place Oct. 1 to 4 in Mechanics Hall. Albert Stoessel, energetic and indefatigable musician, again conducted the vocal and instrumental forces, with Walter E. Howe giving able assistance at the organ.

It was probably one of the most successful festivals the association has sponsored. Three score years and ten of continuous activity is a record of which the association may be justly proud, and as we scanned the programs of this present series, we were seized with an impulse to compare them with earlier ones. After examining programs of '73 and the following two or three decades, we find no occasion for alarm regarding those given in more recent years. The upward trend is astonishingly apparent. Slowly but surely the association has toned up its programs until now they contain nothing which even approaches the musical platitudes of the early days.

This factor alone could easily account for the drawing power of these festivals, but there are other factors, among which is the increasingly international flavor, in choice of both composers and artists. This year's notable examples were to be found in the presence of one of England's finest tenors, Steuart Wilson, and a choral number by one of England's most gifted composers, Frederick Delius.

Notable Performances

The programs this year, although of excellent content, offered no especially piquant novelty, nor were there any premières. This does not mean, however, that notable performances were absent. Upon Wednesday's program stood "A Festival Prelude" for chorus and orchestra, based upon Three Chorales and two Chorale Preludes by Bach; together with his Magnificat in D, with Louise Stallings, soprano, Nevada Van der Veer, contralto, Steuart Wilson, tenor, and Frederick Baer, baritone, as soloists. Although conductor, chorus and soloists labored faithfully, the music received, in the main, but a forthright performance, a notable exception being the work of Mr. Wilson, whose fine intelligence and equally fine voice lent distinction to the aria "He hath put down the mighty." Notable also was the work of Miss Van der Veer, a dependable singer and excellent musician. Although Miss Stallings possesses a voice of purity and power, she has not as yet developed those qualities which make for a wholly satisfying performance of music as exacting as this.

In "Sea-Drift" by Delius, after the poem by Whitman, Mr. Baer offered a distinguished interpretation of music replete with difficulties for both soloist and chorus; music belonging to no particular school yet reminiscent of many. The program closed with Verdi's "Te Deum."

Ruggiero Ricci

The outstanding feature of the program Thursday afternoon was the appearance of the nine-year-old violinist, Ruggiero Ricci, who played Mendelssohn's Concerto. Beset to the right and left with "child prodigies," we find it takes considerable talent to rouse our enthusiasm. Mere pyrotechnics do not interest us, but when they are wedded to the sensitiveness present in the playing of this child, we cheerfully concede him our homage. The orchestra was at its best in the accompaniment. Both delicacy and good taste marked its work. The remainder of the program comprised ballet music from Mozart's opera "Idomeneo," Eicheim's "Oriental Impressions" and William Walton's "Siesta" and "Portsmouth Point." The performances were not remarkable. The playing of the "Kubla Khan" tone poem of Griffes was also disappointing. However, in its accompaniment to the "Poem" by Griffes, written as a flute solo and exquisitely played by Georges Barrère, the orchestra appeared to mend its somewhat shattered morale.

The pièce de résistance of this program was, of course, Horatio W. Parker's "Hora Novissima," last sung, if we mistake not, at the fiftieth anniversary program. Miss Van der Veer's voice was again heard to excellent advantage and Mr. Baer again revealed the musicanly qualities which are his. Obviously singing under a handicap, Miss Ethyl Hayden, soprano, was not at her happiest moment. Paul Althouse, tenor, received prolonged applause at the conclusion of his aria, "Golden Jerusalem."

The chorus reached probably the peak of its performance in its singing of "Thou Ocean Without Shore." Tone quality here was excellent, and diction, regretably not always of the best, was clear. Fortissimi were taken without forcing the tone in any one of the four choirs, and a nice attention to nuances marked the entire chorus.

G. M. S.

Paramount is experimenting with explanatory talk in French added to the English-speaking picture, "The Man From Montana."

The talking film version of "Lightnin'" is being made with Will Rogers at Lake Tahoe, Calif.

Gary Cooper, Lily Damita, Ernest Torrance and Tully Marshall are to be in Paramount's western film, "Fighting Caravans."

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Home Building Equipment Gardening

Fitting the House to Human Needs

By MARC N. GOODNOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE effect of modern art, taste and living conditions upon style in domestic architecture has been particularly notable in the United States during the past decade. And if one studies the subject closely he finds the effect very much more pronounced than at first appears.

A changing attitude toward the purposes which the house serves in such elements as comfort, convenience and privacy has turned attention inward, so that largely speaking, outward design is now more a method of achieving proper interior planning than ever before. The architect has learned to apply his skill successfully to the new conception of house designing, with the result that while we have still ample evidence of good architectural style, we also have a greater degree of suitability to human needs than we have known for many years.

Needs from both within and without the house have been reflected in design, thereby causing no small problem in grouping various details as well as in relating one detail to another in a harmonious, architecturally correct way. The almost universal ownership of the automobile in the United States, for example, has been one of the outstanding factors in this evolution, bringing the garage definitely into the design of the exterior. And because of the widespread use of the motorcar and the changed character of streets in residential districts, front porches have become less and less an essential element of the house façade.

Along with the widespread use of the automobile has come a natural turning in toward the interior or the rear of the house, where privacy may be more complete and secure. To obtain this new element in the American house the plan of the Spanish house, for one, has been adopted in either pure or modified form; the colonial house, also, has been built with two wings offering a nook or patio which brings the delights of the garden virtually within the house.

Turned Around

During a former period practice justified the placement of the living room or parlor and the dining room or library on the front of the house. Not infrequently in this present day the bedrooms are planned for that position, since they are unoccupied during the part of the day when the street is most in use. In English houses even the kitchen overlooks the front garden or street, with its outside entrance on the driveway at the side. If the front elevation has a southern or eastern exposure the breakfast room is often planned for that side.

A few years back, the vogue of the breakfast nook and the combined living-dining room threatened the very existence of that time-honored shelter of good manners, the dining room. For a time it seemed that the desire to reduce labor in serving meals would altogether dispose of this essential adjunct of our civilization. And yet, a survey of present conditions would show that the breakfast nook and the breakfast room are additional to the dining room and that the living room with dining accommodations in one end has not worked out as satisfactorily as had been expected.

Closets Have Grown

Interior planning to meet the demands of convenience and economy has received more attention within the past decade than ever before. There is less waste space in both large and small homes today than formerly prevailed. Closets have grown in size and number to afford better storage and more efficient care of clothing. More intelligence has been shown in room planning to overcome unnecessary usage of certain rooms.

For example, the front vestibule has become more popular not alone because of its shelter in bad weather, but because of its storage facilities and its ability to reduce the amount of dirt otherwise tracked into the house. Even in the small house this development has led to a central hallway or reception room from which access is gained to the living room. Direct entrance to the living room of the small house is now recognized as being both unnecessary and expensive, because of the deteriorating influence on rugs. Even the planning of the dining room between the kitchen and the living room is being eliminated on account of the constant traffic between those rooms and the excess wear of rugs.

The influence of American outdoor life is also to be seen in modern trends in house planning. Sunrooms, sleeping porches and patios or sheltered areas adjoining the house have become essential factors of the well planned home, adding their quota of sunlight, fresh air and greenery to the lives of its occupants.

Hardly less noticeable have been certain other changes and developments in interior phases of the house. Bathrooms, like closets, have grown in necessity and number. The small house with two bedrooms may now boast of separate baths, or a bath and a shower. The second toilet, on the service porch, has already become as staple as the breakfast nook.

As to Materials

With respect to materials, one finds equally notable changes coming into the small house, partly at the instance of the owner, partly on the initiative of the architect. The use of decorative tiles, for example, has grown rapidly and widely. Floor tiles have gradually crept into living and dining rooms, hallways and vestibules, as well as sunrooms. Wrought iron has caught the popular fancy and, in practically every style of house, has become a much more standard element than ever before.

Both brick and concrete tile have shown new degrees of adaptability to large and small architecture alike. The vogue of the textured plaster house gave birth to new texture treatments in masonry construction that have added no little charm to the scene, while masonry construction, coated with a wash of white cement, has given evidence of entirely new properties, both architectural and pictorial.

A greater freedom in planning to meet newer needs of domestic life was bound to have an influence upon exterior design. The addition of the garage, the elimination of the front porch, the inclusion of rooms as well as of ornamental features have of necessity created a somewhat different but no less useful type of house. Through it all, the architect's house has lost none of its picturesque quality nor its ability to continue for many years as an example of appropriate design fitted to human needs. In most respects the newer type of house is altogether attractive, and this element combined with its essential quality of livability has assured its place in the home-building scheme.

Mott Photo

A House Fitted to Human Needs by Sheltering a Three-Car Garage in the Left Wing, Which Appears to Contain a Dining Room or Bedroom. Residence of Alfred E. Dennis, Alta Canada, Calif. Norman W. Alpaugh, Architect.

An Early Flowering Ornamental Shrub

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Flowering shrubs, always decorative, are never more so than in early spring whether they are planted all together in a big bed or are arranged here and there in a roomy herbaceous border; and the early flowering Berberis Darwinii, glossily evergreen and small of leaf, with its long branches of gay orange yellow flowers which last so long in bloom, is one of the most ornamental of all, and is particularly valuable for decorative purposes indoors.

Hardy and easily grown, it thrives in ordinary soil, in sun or in shade, and may successfully be planted either in spring or autumn.

Pruning is unnecessary.

Seeds sown about an inch deep in a sheltered border in October or November produce sturdy little plants or, if preferred, cuttings may be taken in a cold frame in September, or in common with many other shrubs, shoots may be layered in October.

Evanston's Shakespeare Remembrance Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill.

"THERE'S rosemary, that's for remembrance; pray you, love, remember." The Garden Club of Evanston, Ill., and its members have followed this admonition for 15 years, and recently dedicated their completed Shakespeare Garden. The site is the property of Northwestern University, and the entrance paths from the lake side bring one into close proximity with the cool and ever-changing expanse of blue Lake Michigan.

Our first thought in connection with Shakespeare was springtime hedgerows of hawthorn. Careful inquiry revealed the good news that Cyrus McCormick had just such a hedge marking acres of boundary. So, one zero Sunday a member of the club ventured out to Lake Forest to verify this information. There she found Mr. McCormick sawing logs in quite Calvin Coolidge fashion.

The hawthorns (Crusgalli) could be ordered here, it developed, but they had been started from seed planted and cultivated in France. This was thrilling news, and we felt equipped to begin; for with definite boundaries, we could dip into flower catalogues, even as Ann Hathaway.

Though we started in midwinter, it was none too early to gather our varied stock of perennials and shrubs, for we must cull our bouquet from far and wide.

So, to the Shakespeare Garden in England we sent inquiries, and soon a learned little book came, with appropriate quotations for every flower. Lady Warwick, in her own garden of a similar kind, has as her labels, pottery butterflies with the cherished lines thereon.

The pink thorn and golden laburnum, always intrigue the eye in early spring in England. So, Paul's thorn, a strawberry pink one, was used for certain accents. To bring out this note of pink still further we placed wild crab apples where they would be seen with the lake beyond. Eglantine we planted, of course, and one very exotic Hugonis variety came, as a surprise, and like watered silk, shows coral and honey both in color and perfume. Moss and countryside June roses are there, with more elegant types.

Favorites of Chivalrous Days

Flower-de-Luce in old and modern array were included, favorites of Elizazeth's time. We rather fancy that pearly white and violet iris were the preferred colors in those days.

Rue of various families came in, some lacy and delicate, others, pungent and sturdy. One Artemisia especially, on hot summer nights, has a bitter tang quite alluring. Flax, pinks, daisies and cuckoo buds or buttercups, brought a remembrance of Kate Greenaway as well.

Larks' heels or delphinium, lavender and myrtle, add their sheets of blue. As for violets, like watching eyes, they run a race with sea-holly for first place, in their seedlings.

How we have all developed since that alluring garden that first appeared on paper!

From tiny shrubs some 12 to 15 inches in height, we now have towering shrubs far over our heads.

Formal in Design

The garden was formal in design, connected by grass walks. Steppingstones are placed between the rows of hawthorn. A stone-carved memorial and seat with bronze bas-relief of Shakespeare's head is the focal point of the paths. Several of the great poet's most stirring verses relative to gardens are engraved upon the tablet.

The landscape architect of this Shakespeare garden is Jens Jensen, who was inspired to draw the plans after reading the essay by Lord Bacon so beloved of all gardeners. Although Sir Roger lived in the golden days of Queen Elizabeth, so long ago, his manner of describing crushed mint, mignonette or autumn strawberry leaves, lingers still.

An Autumn Anemone

We are disposed to think of windflowers or anemones as lowly, woodsy plants that bloom in spring, and indeed nearly all of them attain a height of only a few inches or a foot, but nature has sprung a surprise in giving us a tall, autumn-blooming species that brightens the garden when the leaves of trees are falling.

This windflower which makes striking displays during the days of Indian summer comes to us from Japan. The large flowers, 2½ inches across, wave in the autumn breeze on stems of two to three feet. In common with other anemones it grows in wooded lands in Japan, and therefore is appropriately associated with shrubs in plantings on the home grounds.

It is cherished in American gardens, especially on the Pacific coast, on account of its unusual season and profusion of bloom over a relatively long period in the fall. The first flowers appear early in September, and the plants continue to bloom into November or until heavy frost. This anemone is of easy culture and thrives in moist, well-drained soil.

Among autumn-blooming perennials this flower is in a class by itself, being so strikingly different from anything blooming in fall that nothing can take its place. The flowers are excellent for cutting and last well in bouquets.

The colors range from white to pink and deep red and some are double. The single variety, Alba, is the commonest in the gardens. Rubra, red and Richard Ahrends, shell pink with lilac hue, are also singles. Semidouble varieties are Whirlwind, white; Queen Charlotte, silvery pink; Max Vogel, rosy pink. And doubles are Elegantissima, bright rose; Montrose, clear rose; Buhler Kind, very large white, and Prince Henry, deep red.

The flowers resemble those of the buttercup; in fact, the anemone and the buttercup belong to the same family.

Bulbs in the Wild Garden

Bulbous flowers such as daffodils, tulips, hyacinths, crocuses and snowdrops could enlist thousands of lovers if it were necessary for them to prove the esteem in which they are held. Their chaste coloring, modest demeanor and exquisite fragrance are in themselves an inspiration. I choose to speak of them for the embellishment of the wild garden, for it is there that they are most beloved. In this portion of the garden one forgets oneself to the sweet carefree mood of nature. There should be no order about planting bulbs in the wild garden. Drop a little group here and a big group there, and if one cannot altogether abandon mathematics, one should drop the bulbs while blindfolded. There is one certain rule to follow in the planting of all the bulbs that I have mentioned. They should be inserted at double their own depth. If the ground is at all inclined to be wet, it is advisable to put a little sand at the bottom of the hole before the bulb is put in. After the soil has been returned, no further treatment is required. In the more formal parts of the garden, bulbs can be made to yield beautiful results by planting them in beds and borders. Here it is advisable to adopt a bold color scheme. No bed should have more than one color in it, and each row in the border should be of a separate shade. The soil should be made moderately rich. G. H. G.

Occasional Root Pruning of Fruit Trees

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

ALTHOUGH the regular winter and summer pruning of garden trees is usually practiced by amateur fruit growers, the importance of occasional root pruning is often overlooked, despite the beneficial effect this undoubtedly has on unproductive trees.

Excessive wood growth is usually caused by downward-growing roots known as "tap" roots, and the pruning of these encourages the production of fibrous roots which results in the increased fertility of the tree.

Root pruning is not really a difficult undertaking, and if carried out at the end of October, or beginning of November, young trees may be lifted without danger, as new roots will then readily form.

A trench should be made about three feet from the stem of the tree—all tap roots being cut from beneath with a sharp knife and the severed parts removed. Horizontally growing roots of gross character should be shortened by cutting to a bunch of fibers.

When refilling the trench the roots should be brought to the surface as much as possible, the finer soil, i. e., the top layer, being worked in among them.

In the case of trees which are too large to be lifted, root pruning should be extended over two years—a trench being taken out round half the tree each year, and the roots treated as advised for young trees.

It is not advisable to root prune standard trees, however, as the downward-growing roots prevent them from being blown over.

A Secret Garden

I know a field where Lilies grow,
Crimson and bronze and gold,
Where the Veery sings through the long summer day,
At the end of a road that is hidden away.

I know a field where Daisies grow—
Daisies and Black-Eyed Susans gay;
Where the wise old hills look down all day,
Guarding the road that is hidden away.

A queer little fence climbs up the hill,
Crooked and old and gray;
And strawberries twinkle in the grass
Like crimson jewels as we pass.
Oh, the blue hills beckon and seem to say,
"Come and look for the road that is hidden away."

Ethel Munro Goss.

Bringing in Flower Boxes

Soon the flower boxes will have to be taken in and now is the time to decide what plants can be carried over for another season or used for house plants during the winter. Flower boxes, whether metal or wooden, are best preserved by removing the earth and storing the boxes in the cellar. The earth can be put in an old barrel or in boxes and, in the spring, by adding bone meal, a very little lime, and pulverized sheep or other dressing, the same earth can be successfully used for several seasons. When pulling up the plants in fall it is a good idea to shake off most of the fine roots and dig them well into the earth. The roots gradually disintegrate and help to enrich the earth and keep it friable.

Geraniums, favorites of both flower box and plant bench, are easily slipped by breaking off shoots at the main stalk and rooting in water. Plant in rather small pots and keep in the sun. Old leaves may drop off but new growth will soon appear and, by repotting when needed and breaking back once during the winter, the slips will branch freely and make bushy plants that will blossom in the early spring and give enjoyment in the house until time to plant in the boxes.

Tuberous rooted begonias are often grown in flower boxes and the tubers can be dried off and kept for another season. Growth starts in the spring and the tubers must be potted and grown until they are put in the boxes.

If lobelia has been used to edge the boxes be sure to save a few sprays. It roots readily in earth or in water and makes a pretty shelf plant or hanging basket, its tendency being to trail over the edge of the pot. Given sun and plenty of water, lobelia will blossom freely in the house.

One does not have to throw away all the contents of the flower boxes! Save the earth and the roots and slip some of the plants. This will prove to be economical, interesting and very enjoyable.

Try a Buckbush

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

When it comes to utilizing native shrubs, do not forget the buckbush. Like the goldenrod, it is said to grow in every state in the Union. There is plenty of it in the pasture lands, where farmers often declare war on it—successfully or otherwise. But set it out in a row next the house or porch, nourish it, and you will have a beautiful soft, green foliage from early spring to late autumn, at which time its red berries appear, to stay on all winter. It responds readily to pruning, and insects do not bother it. A cultivated bush looks quite different from those of the pasture land. It is much taller and has a very much thicker foliage. In fact, people who admire it seldom guess its origin. I have even known farmers to look more kindly on it when they see how really lovely it looks in its new environment.

Then, too, there is a certain satisfaction and pleasure in growing and improving something native to one's own land. Don't you find it so?

If You Go South in the Winter This May Be of Interest to You

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami, Fla.

WE SUPPOSE that it is only natural that the man who owns either a small home or mansion in the South, where he spends his winter, does not realize that summer is the growing season. Of course, he knows this is true in his section of the country, but in tropical Florida, there are 12 months of growing weather. Naturally, it is true that our plants rest, too, one season or another, and during the winter they are more dormant than at any other time. Many home owners would be much surprised if they could see their places just before the fall pruning takes place. Many of the tropical plants which the northern visitor knows as small or medium-sized shrubs are almost trees before this necessary pruning is done. For example, take the poinsettia. Most gardeners prune these three times each year, the last time about Oct. 1. This improves the condition of the root system and gives a much larger number of perfect blooms. If the resident of the North would find his garden pleasing, when he returns to the South in December or January, provision should be made for this pruning!

Even to those who have lived in this section 30 years or more, the fact that our soil is poor and needs fertilizer seems to mean little. We venture to say that fully 30 per cent of the fertilizer applied becomes unavailable from lack of experience in application. The idea which is so frequently carried out in the North of one application yearly cannot be successfully operated in any tropical country. Well-balanced food, sparingly and frequently applied, will make all the difference in the world in the appearance of plants and grass.

If one would have a beautiful lawn during the winter, it is absolutely necessary that it have the best of care during the summer months. If one must economize, the summer is surely not the time to do it. However much money is spent in December, if the place has been neglected all summer, much beauty will be lost. On a small place a little attention through the season is sufficient, but during the growing months arrangements should be made by which the place should be carefully tended.

In this tropical country, shrubs which in the North would make a normal growth of six to eight inches often make that many feet. For this reason, a wise selection of plants, makes a great difference in a winter garden. There should be some sort of idea in making a selection as to length of blooming period, color of both plant and blossom, etc.

For the last few months much of our writing has been devoted to the thought of permanent planting. By this, we do not mean to discard annuals, by any means. Every type of flower has its place in every garden. Of course, we all realize that planting at Miami Beach is somewhat more of a problem than where salt spray causes less damage. However, with a few years' experience and careful building of walls, etc., wonderful progress has been made in our beach section. In selecting plants for the garden, it is well to consider them from every angle. To those of us who have made plants a study, that thing which blooms the year around becomes a little tiresome. We look forward mentally to the blooming period of this or that plant. For instance, the Cassia Corymbosa, which is a most gorgeous dark green vine, blooms in the fall. Nothing more beautiful can be imagined, and we direct your attention, should you be in Miami this coming winter, to the most wonderful specimen we have ever seen, on the Theodore Dickinson estate at Miami Beach.

Fleda V. Hughes.

Childhood Adventures

Success with child gardeners is simple, as the last two years have proved in our case. If we remember our own childhood a bit, we will let the children find their own way along. Let us encourage them to "practice gardening" as they like.

To be sure, I smilingly told our two that "the mustard flowers will not grow because you have cut off the roots," but I didn't try to keep them from planting them. I merely prepared them for the inevitable. Next time they tried leaving a few roots on! Soon they were really watching me work. Their extraordinary-looking "garden" began to assume somewhat the appearance of a real garden. Little fingers began working intelligently to spread roots, and to pack dirt so air would be kept out, and to water the way the plants liked it. Rewards were always choice seedlings or slips or plants from the big garden.

The children are only six years, but they have transplanted lupines so well that they did not wilt! And wild larkspur continued flowering. Now they handle freely anything we have.

They did a full share of transplanting a row of Canterbury bell plants, and everyone was stiff as a poker next day. They planted two choice delphiniums for me one busy day, as well as I could have done it—to the astonishment of the giver!

They have developed "seeing eyes." They watch a bee now and report his wanderings about the garden as an item of interest at the table. They are flattered if bees and ladybugs and birds visit their own wee plots. They watch seed pods develop with keenest interest. They watch the ants with wonder. They are learning to discriminate—and to note the gardening efforts of others with intelligent interest.

V. S. M.

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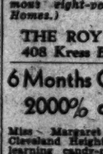

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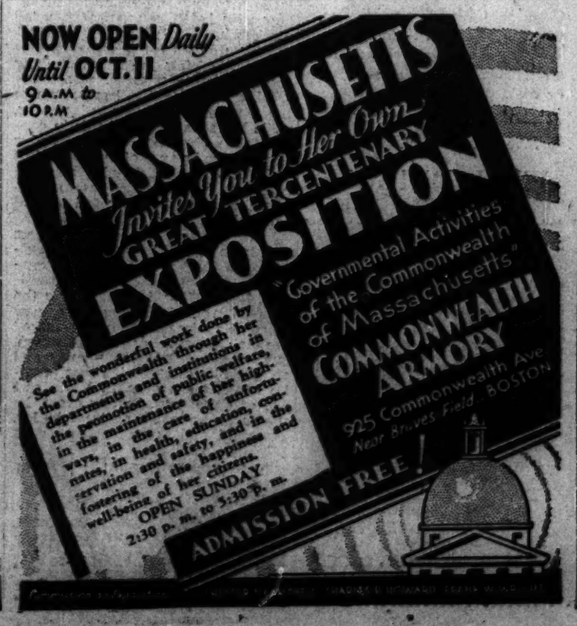
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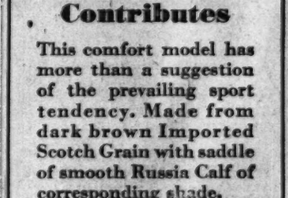

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Wall Papers for Period Rooms

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

ONE of the most puzzling problems to be solved by a person who is furnishing a home in period style is that of wall treatment. This usually means the selection of wall papers which will harmonize with the general scheme and be correct in period type, whether actually old or modern copies. Patterns should also conform to the contemporary practice in treating a house of similar type in those decades from which our own style in decoration may be taken.

This is not the simple matter that cabinet work is. We know very well the precise forms of chairs, tables, bureaus, mirrors, and other items which were in vogue in any designated generation of the last three centuries, whether in England, France, Italy, Spain or America. When we come to wall treatments, however, there is a marked lack of knowledge that is comparably distinct.

Standards Vary With Locality

In American practice we are aware that many methods were used at the same time by different people of equal financial standing in various colonies. In the early 1700's paneled walls, simple or pretentious, were common. Usually these were painted but occasionally they were not. Plain plaster painted, or on rare occasions stenciled with a floral design, was also much used. Wall papers seem to have reached a point of considerable demand in the 1730's judging by the newspaper advertisements during those years, but no information regarding their designs seems to exist. We do not know what the testes of American buyers were then, nor can we tell how generally wall papers were used in homes.

There are a few outstanding examples in fine residences built around 1750, such as the remarkable example of flock paper in the Governor Wentworth house in Portsmouth, N. H., dating, I think, about 1760. Most museum specimens are of later date, featuring the Chinese product and the elaborate scenic type which appeared shortly before 1800.

England and France Supply Facts

All this leaves us still in doubt about the common practice of well-to-do American colonists in the century following 1700, so far as American evidence lends light. Since there was no wall paper made by them until late in the century, and then on a small scale, we may be sure that the products of England and France supplied whatever demand there was. In those countries it is less difficult to discover the prevailing tastes and to learn what sort of designs were popular. It is, in fact, quite easy to determine what the wealthy used, although the practice of the well-to-do middle class may not be quite so clear.

It may be well to note here that wall paper has been used much longer than some of us may realize. The earliest was found a few years ago in renovating the Master's Lodge at Christ College, Cambridge. The pattern was rather a large one, in the manner of damask in use at that time, the date being definitely fixed as 1509. A curious feature was the fact that on the reverse side was printed a Royal Proclamation. The size of this twice used sheet is not stated, but we do know that 12½in. x16½in. was the common European practice until about 1700.

Chamber hangings of painted paper are mentioned in an English inventory in 1536. It is quite likely that these were mounted on frames rather than applied directly to the walls. However this may be, before 1600, the number of French paper painters, as they were called, had become so large that a national trade organization was formed. This business appears to have been most active in Normandy, already important for its manufacture of paper and painted fabrics, or toiles peintes.

Designs Tend to Imitate Fabrics

So-called endless papers were produced in France about 1800, made possible by the invention of peculiar machinery. These allowed printing as long as Chinese papers, which were made in lengths up to 12 feet in the early 1700's, while the French and English makers were still pasting together their small squares.

The damask pattern found on the earliest English paper, mentioned above, is typical of the designs most used before 1700. They simulated so far as possible tapestries, satins, damasks, toiles, and other fabrics commonly used on walls by royalty and nobility.

One of the most striking achievements in this field was flock paper, brought out in 1634 in France. The design was printed on the usual small sheets, using a sticky varnish-like liquid instead of ink. On this was promptly scattered finely chopped wool or silk. After drying this was thoroughly brushed, leaving the pattern sharply defined and appearing much like the fabric which it was meant to imitate. Papers of this sort remained in great favor in England for over a century, while fashions shifted and evolved other types.

Meantime, Chinese craftsmen made beautiful papers for export, particularly shited to be backgrounds for the Chinese porcelains and lacquered objects which were so much in vogue in England in the half-century following 1725. As another phase of this Oriental taste we recall the Chinese motifs in the furniture designs of Chippendale, Thomas Johnson, Edwards and Darley and others.

Some of the French efforts at printing imitations of moire silks and satins and less expensive toiles led to admirable results. Indeed, these papers were so much favored in Louis XV's time that fine tapestries were discarded, to be replaced by the products of printing press and artist's brush.

Today France seems to be the chief source of these old wall coverings, as they find their way to the American market. Naturally, the genuine period sort are comparatively expensive, especially when offered in considerable areas, sufficient for a large room. Since they are mounted on cloth when removed from their original walls they are easily placed in new locations from which removal later is simple if desired. Those who are content with copies which they are satisfied are authentic, may be able to secure in their homes effects which are almost the same and at a fractional cost.

The four designs shown above are among the French wall papers, made in the late 1700's and shown in the Belmaison Galleries of John Wanamaker. The example at the left shows the influence of early Italian design as found in Pompeiian wall paintings, the figures in dark colors being lightly joined by festoons and fountain jets. The background is a delicate blue tint; the figures, terracotta, Pompeiian red and sienna. Very different in conception is the second pattern, which has a cream ground color, applied by hand as in all four cases here. The foliage is olive green to brown, while the birds' plumage is in orange, yellow, blue and green, all mellowed by age. The outlines of all these designs are printed from wood blocks on flat presses in a single color. In this third example the colors applied by hand are especially pleasing and true to nature. The fourth pattern is a free and fanciful late adaptation of classic motifs. The background is of a soft tint of green, the medallions and scrolls ranging from pink to red. The flowers are in natural colors.

This dining room in a Chicago home is of peculiar interest, its furniture having been purchased from a collector of antiques in Rio de Janeiro. The wood used is the unusual jacaranda, much resembling the more common rosewood.

On Chicago's Lake Shore

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A HOME in which both Portuguese and Spanish influences are distinctly felt, has many aspects of interest for one who loves the old and unusual. It also holds helpful hints for the average homemaker, desirous of bringing out greater beauty and harmony in her own home.

For those interested in antiques, probably the dining room, with its Portuguese furniture, will make the strongest appeal. The large table, the chairs and two side tables are of jacaranda wood—very heavy, and of a dark red that is almost black, resembling somewhat the better known rosewood. These pieces were bought by the present owner, Mrs. O. H. Brandenburg of Chicago, from a collector of antiques in Rio de Janeiro and brought home with her. Here is also an old Spanish cabinet in painted leather, while an East India hanging from Bombay, in dull reds, gives needed color to this individual room. The ceiling is slightly arched, suggesting the Spanish manner.

In the salon, from which the dining room opens, is an impressive Spanish desk in ebony, inlaid with ivory and mother-of-pearl, also from Rio de Janeiro. It took several years for it to become acclimated to the trying changes of Chicago climate and to the artificial heat of a northern winter home. But it is now on its good behavior and appears a perfect specimen of the cabinetmaker's art.

Peru and India Contribute Also

An old dressing table from Lima, Peru, stands in the gallery. It is of ebony inlaid in colored woods. Hangings from India, in gold thread on a sky-blue field, form the background for this delightful piece.

Small objects of importance and like periods are in bronze, marble and ceramics, giving effective emphasis at discreetly selected points.

In keeping with the Spanish character of the architecture, wrought-iron is seen wherever hardware is commonly found in a home. One archway has gates of this metal which is also used for the lighting fixtures and the fireplace screen, while delicate grill work is placed on some glazed doors.

These are all somewhat elaborate features but there are practical lessons which this home offers to the owner of a modest establishment. Such are found in the arrangement of the furnishings and in the exquisite blending of color harmonies.

As one enters the salon from the gallery through the iron portals there seems to be distinct and dominant points of interest, of almost equal importance.

One of these is opposite the entrance, a series of windows which takes up the end of the room and through which one gets a magnificent view of Lake Michigan, with its strong greens and blues. We look out on Belmont Harbor, where are moored many small craft belonging to the yacht club, forming an actual motion picture, full of constantly changing human interest.

A Painting as a Keynote

At these windows, simple drapes in light plum color are used with a narrow valance, no shades or glass curtains being allowed to obstruct the view.

In the center of one long side of the room is the fireplace over which hangs a large painting called "Deep Sea." Here are repeated in still stronger tones the blues and greens of the lake. There are few minor pictures in the whole place, so that one's eyes may go back again and again to the loveliness of the harbor picture outside and the marine canvas within, without the distraction of too numerous lesser scenes. This painting has been taken as the keynote for the room, its colors being picked up even in the mantel and the hearth, as well as in the draperies and the carpet.

The owner has expressed in this room balance, proportion and unity, but she has also insisted upon comfort, as evidenced by several large, luxurious modern American chairs.

An obvious lesson, just as important for the home maker with more simple aims, is the patience, time and thought which has been spent by owner and her assistants on every detail of this satisfying room. Many an interior just escapes being satisfactory because someone has not had the patience to wait or the perseverance to carry through, that has achieved so happily here.

The living room windows of a Chicago home look out over Lake Michigan. Opposite the windows is this fine old Spanish mantel of stone. The painting which hangs above supplies the room's color keynotes of blues and greens, which are repeated in carpet and draperies.

The Tiles of Antiquity

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

EVERY major decorative craft has a tradition and this fact endears it to us enormously. If one analyzes one's sentiment toward hand-weaving, peasant embroidery, carving, pottery, one will realize that mingled with the perception of its beauty is an awareness of the people who originated the art and practiced it in its most golden days. The circumstances of their lives, their costumes as they sat at the loom, the frame, the wheel, their thought about the ever-present problems of existence, are all a part of our concept of the work and of our delight in it—even when we are concerned with some modern manifestation.

Who can handle an earthenware object and not see the primitive potters; or fail to experience an elemental relationship with the earth which yielded the clay for the genius of man to fashion?

The history of tiles is bound up with that of ceramics, for they are, of course, flat slabs of clay baked in a kiln and decorated. Throughout the Middle Ages, in most Oriental countries, and also in Spain, they were used to enhance the beauty of wall surfaces. From the twelfth to the sixteenth century a lustred type was much in favor for dados and friezes. They were modeled in relief and delicately painted with patterns and mottoes, usually in some tone of blue. Then they were covered with minute ornaments in copper luster, which, in the last firing, became beautifully fused with the cream-colored ground. The magnificence of rooms thus enriched readily takes form within one's imagination, but the traveler may in a few places actually view such decorations in ancient houses, palaces, mosques and churches, and reconstruct by the aid of old paintings of domestic interiors yet other homes once aglow with the radiance of these earthenware ornaments.

Spain's Examples Are Notable

The most splendid edifice with walls paneled in tiles is the Alhambra, where a special type of tile is employed, in which the sections are separated by geometrically interlaced bands of white enamel. In the city and throughout the province of Valencia are houses surviving from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries which contain walls and floors inlaid with remarkable white enameled tiles painted in free hand. The designs include figures, floral forms, coats of arms, and geometrical patterns.

In India in the Punjab and Sind provinces, and also in parts of Persia there survive buildings with walls elaborately ornamented with "kashi." These are enamel-faced tiles of lightly-fired sandstone, cut into tesserae before or after receiving their facing of colored enamel. Thus, in one instance, is built up a branching tree, each leaf of which is a separate piece of pottery. The usual colors are cobalt-blue, copper-blue, mustard, manganese-purple, iron-brown and tin-white. We shall see as we progress how this palette persists through the entire history of tiles.

In New York in 1914 was exhibited by H. Kevorkian a composition of 65 tile panels and plaques, in height measuring nearly 13 feet and in width seven feet and a half, brought from the Persian city of Veramin. Their designs were in relief and overlaid with lustres, and their date was the last quarter of the thirteenth century.

Crude and Enduring English Types

From the early years of the thirteenth century through the sixteenth century, England made very beautiful encaustic tiles, by which is meant a tile with a depressed pattern inlaid with soft clay. Although ignorant of the colors and enamels used by the Moorish, Spanish and Italian potters, this northern people developed a robust tile of coarse red clay, employed chiefly for floors.

The soft clay was packed into carved molds so that when it was removed a pattern or picture was, as it were, scooped out of it. These depressed cells and channels were filled with a paste of light clay and the edges were filed down to an even surface, resulting in an effect greatly like cloisonné. Sulphide of lead, finely powdered, was dusted over the surfaces, after which the one firing took place. The result was a yellowish pattern against a red ground.

Such tiles, rescued from the ruins of Chertsey Abbey, in Surrey, and pieced together by Manwaring Shurlock, are now in the British Museum. They are decorated with such elaborate pictures as the Temptation of Adam and Eve, a series depicting the romance of Sir Tristram, and the adventures of Richard Cœur de Lion. Similar paving stones have also been found in Ireland, Germany and France developed an allied technique.

The same year that the Field of the Cloth of Gold (1520) spread its brilliance over the courts of England and France, a new epoch in the manufacture of tiles commenced in Antwerp, where majolica ware, characterized by its tin glaze, began to be produced on a large scale.

It is this type of tile which has chiefly interested the modern world and which may still be found in certain old towns of northern Europe. Its history will form the second chapter of this bird's-eye view of such ceramic decorations.

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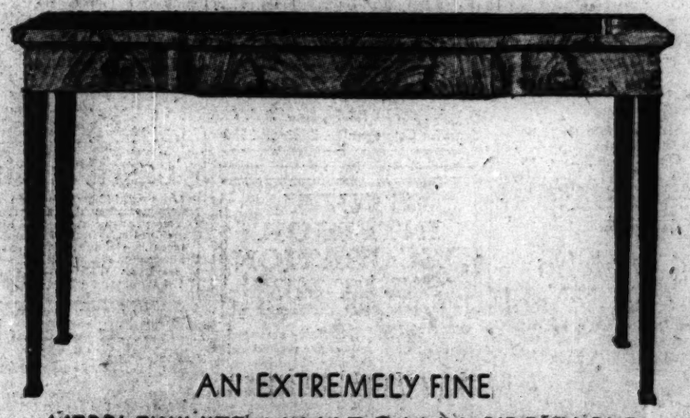

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Simplicity has much to do with the distinction of many of the large side tables made in England in the middle of the 18th century. In the extraordinarily fine example illustrated there is no ornament whatever to distract the eye from its singular beauty of wood and of proportion. It is of deep brown finely figured Cuban mahogany with that "bronze-like quality rarely found after 1760." The table is five feet four inches long and two feet ten and a half inches high.

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Pittsburgh's Memorial Classrooms Reflect Cultures of Many Nations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pittsburgh, Pa.

IT HAS been said that the average American graduate is less world-minded than any other student of the world. This will no longer be true of graduates of the University of Pittsburgh. At the new Cathedral of Learning, one of the finest structures ever dedicated to the pursuit of higher learning, there are a series of memorial classrooms, each emblematic of the cultures of a particular nation. No future student at Pittsburgh will fail to be impressed with what other nations have contributed to the treasury of knowledge, and in this way acquire an international point of view.

The Pittsburgh classrooms are unusual. They occupy the first three floors, with a seating capacity of 5000 students per hour. The first floor reflects the cultural heritage of the Old World. For two years representative men and women of English, Scottish, German, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Italian, Czechoslovak, Serbian, Croatian, Polish, Russian, Hungarian, Rumanian and Greek descent helped to raise funds to provide the decorations and furnishings of these special rooms.

Foreign governments, through their ministries of education, have coöperated in gifts or advice. It was at the suggestion of the Italian ambassador that the six oldest Italian universities gave windows of stained glass. President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia wrote the dedication for the Slovakian room and sent a collection of books about Czechoslovakia for the library. Poland sent a stone from where Copernicus studied when a student at the University of Cracow. Jugoslavia officials appropriated a sum of money, and sent books, paintings and rugs. Local Chinese students got the Chinese Government to contribute $5,000 for the Chinese room.

The row of rooms is replete with symbolic meaning. No pains have been spared to make them reflective of the distinctive characteristics of all nations. Students will know not only that Comenius was an educator, but that he was a Moravian, and that the traditions of education in Czechoslovakia today are productive of remarkable work in many fields of educational endeavor. In the Polish room, he will know that Copernicus, the great astronomer, was a Pole, and that the Polish tradition of scientific research continues to be held high, not only by Madame Curie-Sklodowska as professor of chemistry and physics at the Sorbonne, but by the President of the Republic, Ignace Moscicki, who is an inventor and chemist of note.

Each room is the work of a noted artist of the particular nationality. An example of the educational meaning and significance is the Chinese room. The ceiling centers a dragon, and is divided into big squares, four of which represent the symbols of a scholar's life—the harp, book, chess and painting. Panels on the wall contain historical paintings or quotations from Chinese scholars. The wall back of the professor's chair is a mosaic in colors of Confucius and two scrolls with his teachings.

The Italian room was designed in the Florentine studio of the well-known architect, Lorenzo Romanelli. The Jugoslav designs are by Prof. Vojta Branis, head of the State School of Industrial Arts, who won grand prize for his carving at the World Exposition of Decorative Arts in Paris, 1925. Dusan Jurkovic, a Slovak architect, who is chairman of the committee for preservation of old buildings and monuments of historical interest in Czechoslovakia, designed the Czechoslovak room. The German chose Pittsburgh's well-known architect, H. J. Hornbostel, who is of German descent. The Russian room was conceived by the director of the Carnegie Museum.

The memorial rooms will be used for teaching academic subjects for which they may serve as an especially appropriate background. Italian, for instance, will be taught in the Italian room; German in the German room. Other classes, however, will use the rooms. It is important for an engineering student to know the cultural gifts of the Italians even though not quite so essential as to a student specializing in languages or fine arts.

Herein lies the cultural value of these memorial halls. The eighteenth century walnut panels back of the Tudor fireplace in the English room, where English literature will be taught, contain the coats of arms of the colleges at Oxford. The oak paneling, the master's chair, a copy of a chair from the Bodleian library, and the students' chairs will create an atmosphere of the old English classroom, so that it cannot fail to impress the student though he sits there to recite mathematics.

The carved names of Galileo and Michelangelo, and the bronze bust of Dante in the Italian room transcend the study of elementary economics or psychology, and add a feeling of dignity which the Italian renaissance brought to the world a century ago.

Mrs. Ruth Crawford Mitchell, who has charge of the plans for the interior of the Cathedral, reflected the spirit back of this international enterprise when she said of the Chinese room, "In years to come, it will serve to remind students that peace between nations has no surer foundation than friendship formed in student days."

A. A. Y.

Story Hours Honor Anniversaries at Museum of Art

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

MANY teachers are busy preparing celebrations in honor of the 2000th anniversary of the birth of Virgil, the sweet singer of Trojan wanderlust and a presiding genius in every school. They are plucking him from out the vacuum of the centuries to charge him with new life for boys and girls today. But the gentle form of Virgil is so incrusted in the mold of antiquity that teachers almost despair of reconstructing any personality. Still, upon the classic litter of art, he will receive lordly tribute in one of the story hours given at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, under the direction of Anna Curtis Chandler, museum instructor.

This year, which abounds in anniversaries of great men and events, the story hours will minister to the procession of famous figures by equipping them with the trappings of art surrounding the age in which they lived. Stories of noble lives contribute largely to the efforts of teachers imbuing their pupils with the virtues of character; the story hours during the present season will be invaluable aids in this delicate task of patterning conduct. The hours open on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, Oct. 4 and 5, at 1:45 p. m. under the guidance of Huger Elliot, director of educational work at the museum to continue until May, 1931.

The design of the story hours is to leash art to school work, to slip it into the box of bright yellow pencils, to make art a link of literature, geography, composition, history, etc., as it expands these subjects. Virgil may mean only a white bust on the bookcase in the schoolroom but in the narrative of his sumptuous reception by the Emperor Augustus on Esquiline Hill the tall, Latin poet casts off his cerements in his tomb in Naples and walks the ways of life again.

Again Plymouth may mean only a place like Coney Island where some boat stopped, until another anniversary story, "At a Thanksgiving Feast in Plymouth," honoring the 300th commemoration of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Settlement, clears the way for better understanding of the historic port by describing the hardy furniture, needlework, wood carvings, silverware, etc., characterising those bleak days. The oral English teacher no longer has to prod for recitations on Monday morning. Lanky Lillian, who lisps and is bashful, raises her hand with a grand flourish, eager to retell a museum story she has heard the day before. Paul Revere is some kind of a mounted policeman to Lillian until "At the Green Dragon Tavern with Paul Revere," unfolding his work as silversmith as well as his clattering canter over Boston cobblestones habits him with personality.

Of heroes who have won the scholarship of fame and the festival of whose birth will be pledged by American historical societies, Francis Scott Key receives crowning honors from the story hours. It is upon the dramatic bearings of his composition of the "Star-Spangled Banner," in salute to the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his birth, that the hours start the series of some 40 different stories.

Later in the season the seventy-fifth birthday of the composition of "Hiawatha," Longfellow's Indian epic, will be garnished by the picturesque tale, "The Song of the Fearless Hiawatha." During Children's Book Week the birthday celebrations of Hans Christian Andersen will find echo in a timely story. A tale of fifteenth-century Nuremberg with Joan of Arc, another containing Cardinal Wolsey, and stories of hardy annual growth around Lincoln and Washington, and others illumining some special character, complete a list of interesting hours for 1930-1931.

Normal boys and girls, able to move freely about the museum from section to section, easily appreciate the feasts of art held there and receive strong cultural benefit from the hours. But the classes for handicapped children perhaps profit by the hours in a more educational way. The backward boy or girl needs mental stimulation and the cripple needs some portable means of instruction. What fills both needs better than attendance at the vivid, realistic story hours?

Miss Chandler is the author of three volumes of stories on art for children, "Pan the Piper," "Story Lives of Master Artists," and "A Voyage to Treasure Land."

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Memory Pose From Little Greek Dancing Maiden of Over 2000 Years Ago, as Made by a Story-Hour Girl at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

National Parks as 'Universities'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Arcata, Calif.

THE close of the sixth annual session of the Yosemite School of Field Natural History calls attention to the remarkable growth of the educational work in our national parks. The school is an outgrowth of this work which started in 1920. In that year Dr. Harold C. Bryant, who was curator of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at the University of California, and educational director of the California Fish and Game Commission, started the nature guide work in the Yosemite National Park. Parties of people were taken on trips along interesting trails in the valley or to various points on the rim, and the different kinds of trees, flowers and birds were pointed out to them. The geological history of the valley, unique in its origin and formation, and the interrelations between the various aspects of nature, especially as they affected the history of the valley, were explained.

The work seemed to fill such a well-defined public demand that it was continued from year to year and additions were made to the personnel from time to time. The need for a headquarters building was met by a donation from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund, which provided for the construction of a museum and library under the auspices of the American Association of Museums, of which Dr. Herman C. Bumpus was president. This was built in 1925 and has served as a center of activities for the ever-growing educational work. Besides the natural history and Indian and pioneer exhibits, it contains models showing the geological development of the valley. Hourly lectures are given in this model room that always attract a crowd of listeners. A permanent wild flower exhibit is held on the portico, and Indian demonstrations by natives are given continuously in the rear of the building. Two rooms house the library collections.

The work soon spread to the other national parks and developed so rapidly that this summer there were over 90 park naturalists, ranger naturalists and volunteer assistants in educational work in the various parks. It has assumed such importance in the administration of the national parks that Dr. Bryant, who originated the work ten years ago as a summertime program, has just been appointed assistant to the director of the national parks, with especial charge of the educational work.

The Yosemite School of Field Natural History was established in 1925 as a part of the educational work. Its purpose, as stated in the prospectus, is "to train students to study and interpret living nature, that they may better enjoy life and also lead others to similar profit and enjoyment, thus making an educational contribution to the conservation of natural resources." Admission to the school is limited to 20 students, who are carefully selected from a large list of applicants. The session lasts seven weeks, the dates this last summer being from June 30 to Aug. 16.

The work consists of field trips on the floor of the valley in the mornings, followed by lectures and laboratory work in the afternoons at the museum, where the school headquarters are located. Longer trips to the valley rims are taken over the week-ends. Outside lecturers in special fields are brought in and the educational staff of the park assists in the work. Dr. Bryant has acted as director of the school up to the present time. The last nine days of the work are devoted to a hiking trip into the higher parts of the park, where natural history subjects in different life zones may be studied. A system of camps has been established that makes possible a round trip through some of the finest scenery in the park with a minimum of inconvenience.

The students in the 1930 class came from all over the United States. Connecticut, District of Columbia, Tennessee, Indiana and Minnesota were the eastern states represented, while the westerners were distributed from Portland to Los Angeles. Most of them are school teachers who have the summer months free for this kind of work. Graduates of the school have filled various positions as nature guides and leaders in camp work and the demand for trained people in these fields is increasing rapidly. The growth of the work will very likely lead to the establishment of similar schools in the other national parks later on.

Dr. Bryant's conception of the work is that of a great university in the nature subjects, with living materials close at hand for study in matchless quantity and quality. Such an educational institution, with branches in all the national parks, if proper equipment can be provided, will be far more potent for good results in the understanding and appreciation of nature than the more formal city institutions which depend for materials almost entirely on specimens in laboratory and museum.

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WHY Your Education is Judged by Your ENGLISH
by SHERWIN CODY

I KNOW a brainy woman who has had barely a grammar school education, yet she passed as a Newnham College graduate because she is so well read and speaks such a beautiful English.

You doubtless know as well as I do that the open sesame to cultivated society is good English. Your entire education is judged by your English.

In business good English is absolutely necessary for a young man to hold an office position, for a young woman to be a private secretary, for a job as a confidential assistant, as a sales person in any high class establishment, or in handling correspondence, or in meeting people when conducting a business of your own.

The high school or college graduate who has grown careless through associating with uneducated people gets no credit for his education until he brushes up on his English.

SHERWIN CODY

How I Can Help You Master English in 15 Minutes a Day

Since most people realize how seriously faulty English can make others misjudge them, why do they not immediately set about to make their English always above criticism?

Now, I am going to try to answer the question. First of all, you (if you happen to be in the class I've just mentioned) don't think you need English very much because you are unconscious of your errors. You don't feel them; they don't trouble you. They merely annoy other people. All I say is, test yourself. Perhaps you are totally ignoring a situation which causes people to smile at you behind your back!

The second reason is that you think the discovery and elimination of these errors may involve you in a long study of things too elementary for you, you'd have to "go over a lot of stuff you know already, and anyway you haven't the time."

As a matter of fact, it is just those elementary slips that can make others misjudge your education and culture most—the mistakes you make without ever suspecting it. But I have invented a really wonderful device by which your weak points in grammar, pronunciation, spelling, punctuation, etc., etc., can be discovered automatically in just a few minutes. You have your own special individual lesson assignment. You waste not a moment on mistakes that other people make but which you don't. In effect, you have strictly individual coaching on *just what you need* to polish up your English.

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If you are a minister, lawyer, doctor, or school teacher who ought to be letter perfect but suspect you may not be, I will take you over the field of fundamental English by my patented system in such an amazingly short time that you can well afford to take my course.

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Not long ago a professor in Wisconsin University referred 30 so-called errors to 23 language experts, requesting them to arrange in columns those which they considered not errors at all but merely objectionable only in formal writing and perfectly good in modern conversation. Two-thirds of these so-called mistakes were classified as perfectly good usage in modern conversation and letter writing!

I started years ago teaching up-to-date, modern conversational usage. I discarded all of the "mistakes" that aren't mistakes, and began to teach the kind of English that well educated people speak and write in letters. I have continually revised my work so as to bring it up to date. So in reality my course is years ahead of the dictionaries, which merely record past good usage but do not reflect present good usage. What you want is training in good English for today and tomorrow—and that is what I give you.

Send for My Free Book

If you want to know all about my method and my work, mail a postal card or clip and send in the attached coupon and get my book, "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." It tells you all about my patented device, all about my up-to-date course, and all about the value to you of taking just this sort of individual coaching in English—the final touch that you may need to give to your education and to fit you for the work you are going to do and the place you are going to fill in society.

I believe I have something that you really need—something that will help you get ahead in life more than you can at present foresee. You must not judge it by what you have been familiar with in the past. It is something entirely different, something surprisingly practical and amazingly helpful. Look into it at least. It may prove the turning point in your life. Won't you let me tell you more about it? If so, just mail this convenient coupon or a postal card today. Sherwin Cody, care of SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH, 6710 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Symphony of the City Street

LIKE grains of sand, from the hand of a child at the seashore, people pour into the metropolitan railway terminal At first they spill from every available opening in full and over full volume; then they grow less and less until, at last, the stream is thinned to only a scanty trickle. Then follows a brief space of comparative quiet. But soon again with a warning puff and a screech, another heavily loaded train comes to a sudden, jolting stop; again the motion is repeated, another load of people—another handful of sand—spills itself into the vortex.

And so it goes, with steady precision. The trains arrive, spill their loads, and go back for more.

It is Monday morning. After a brief holiday of hibernating and dormancy, the dwellers in the suburbs are waking to action, going forth to the work of the week.

"What is the meaning of it all?" I ask myself, as I am pushed and jostled on my unwilling way. Why must I leave the beauty and quiet of my little cabin by the sea to go forth, with all these others, to become for the day a little cog in a little wheel, which in turn does its share in turning a larger wheel, and so on to the last great universal wheel? Why are they all rushing? Where are they all going, and where are they coming from?

The dry splintery boards of the railway platform smell hot, the puffing engine smells hot, everything is hot, hot and dusty. Dusty flurries of wind are driving ragged pieces of paper, like dingy kites skipping along the gutter. On every side is the crunching of feet, the scuffing and milling and surging of the herded mass.

"City life," I say to myself, "can be charming at other seasons, but it is not for the summer." And I think again of the sea.

Still there is work to be done and I must go forward; so I keep with the crowd and am pushed and buffeted in the direction I must go. The buffeting and jostling serve their purpose, for my own feet are none too willing.

From somewhere I hear a bar or two of music. It is muffled and dulled by the honking of horns on the dust-filled air, the shrieks of whistles and the everlasting turning of wheels; it is softened by the scuffing of the crowd, hushed by the heavy grumble of traffic. But I recognize it, I have heard it before. It is a strain from a symphony I heard a short time ago.

It is like nothing I could ever describe. When I first heard it, I shrank from it. I wanted to stop my ears and not to hear it again. It seemed to be only a dissonance of awful sounds, all independently insisting upon being heard at the same time. The blare and blast and din of tympani, the bass horns, the cymbals, the drums, and the weird cries of the lesser instruments all agreed to disagree terribly, and I was the helpless, uncomprehending bystander. But when I heard it again, it spoke to me and I understood it a little. Then I heard it again and I longed to hear it again, that I might more fully read its message, And once more I heard it, and this time it left me longing to hear it again and again and many times more. I felt that each time I heard it I should find a new and a fuller meaning.

And suddenly that is the way the city street is calling me. I am listening and it is telling me that, above the struggle, there is achievement, beyond the hurry there is a great quiet accomplishment and in it all a purpose.

There is a golden note running through it all. It will not let go its hold upon me. Sweet and high above the din and dust and turmoil is the motif singing sweetly. I do not remember ever having heard it before.

And then I begin to compare the sounds of the city street with the symphony I had heard. I begin to feel that the motifs of the two are not so far apart, that the patterns are much the same and the purpose not far removed.

All through the busy day the hum of the city is pleasantly with me. I am a part of that constant motion, moving with me on one side, against me on the other. Sometimes it blocks my way and changes my course, and again it pushes me along with a strong jerky surge. But I notice that I, myself, am no longer vexed, no longer rebellious, for now I am going along with it all. I am adding my share to the whole and it is exhilarating. There is the quick brushing of sleeves, the sharp swinging of doors, the hurried apology, and the impersonal familiarity of the throng, rushing, flooding, inundating every available inch. A whistle, a horn, a sharp command, and the crowd moves on one hand and stands impatiently rigid on the other.

The buildings go fearlessly up into the clouds—those great palaces of industry, whose prismed sides catch the sun, and steal the shadow. Brown and yellow, and cream and rose, with deep blue and gray and violet in the cracks and corners. A veil of misty smoke over all produces a mirage of distant cities, lakes and mountains, with a magic that is possible only to the city.

No homes are here, no gardens, no windows with soft-colored shaded lights. Here are only flat-sided buildings, imperturbably flanking the narrow lanes. Curt neat signs, with sharp lights, are many-hued to catch the eye. It is like an exaggerated vitalization of the dream-caves of childhood picture books. Surely this is the country of some fabulous prince of fiction. A man at whose word mountains not only remove, but become animate, their caves filled with buzzing industrious creatures.

Surely these mites which move like insects, as I look down from the highest story of one of these animated mountains, are not the you and me of daily living, not the neighbors who came in with me on the train this morning, not the men and women who push past me on the street below. This is a puppet-show. They are not self-acting; someone must be pulling the strings. But they are, just those people, the you and me who trot briskly along on errands known only to ourselves, though from above they look like insects bent upon insect errands. It gives me pause to think that when I, too, am down below on that street, I shall look only as big as those I am now seeing below me. I hope I shall not be so small that somebody will step on me! I sometimes fancy that at sunset there is a concentrated intensity, a directness in the shafts of gold and the glare of rose, as the sun paints the chimney pots, or slides warily down smooth brick walls, or reflects on the windows, making each pane a pool of opal light,—a directness that is never seen in the country, where the long blue shadows and green curtains of foliage soften and blend the light.

The spectrum seems more cutting here, more bold, less subtle, with never a courtesy to melting lakes or trees bowing in the breeze or waving shadowed branches.

* * *

At evening the heavy salt air from the water front tells of great dark ships, set low with heavy cargo, loaded with the wealth of nations, to be poured into the city before another dawn. Tonight giant hands are scooping up the handfuls of sand which they spilled this morning and loading them back into their little cars, to be deposited, each little grain in its proper place.

And so it goes. For this is the symphony of the city street. Each day it repeats what it did the day before; but not monotonously, if one hears the motif, the theme, the variations. Each day it is the same and yet how different, how new and freshly told!

Do not think that I do not yearn for the long cool draughts, when the wind blows from the sea and stirs the pine trees of a moon-blessed night, so that the needles fall softly on the roof of my cabin. And do not think that I forget the song of the brook in the orchard, when petals of apple blossoms float like fairy gondolas on tiny waves. Nor can the lure of the city take from my heart one jot of longing for the freedom of a ripe meadow when daisy-like white-caps foam the grass, as a tide of wind sweeps over them.

When, on a quiet night, I am wakened by the booming pound of the surf, surging wave upon wave upon the high rock cliff, I can fancy that it is the traffic newly released, pounding down a surging street, or that the waves that wash the sandy beach are the scuff, scuff of a thousand feet down a dim street.

E. G.

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"The Progress of Music in Connection With the Drama"

From the days of Arion and Thespis down to the present, I do not believe any of the arts of the theatre show a progress equal to music. . . . Among the various forms of theatrical entertainment music is paramount as a mode for expression and as a companion of another art. In tragedy and comedy, music is used to heighten the effect of a dramatic situation; in pantomime, to make clearer the intention to be conveyed by the actor. Music's fascination makes the ballet enduring and possible. Grand opera is the most powerful of stage appeals and that almost entirely through the beauty of music. Opera is drama for the sake of music, while in the spoken tragedy and comedy, music is for the sake of the drama. In the spoken drama the definite classes are the farce, the comedy, the romantic play and the tragedy. These are paralleled in melody by the musical comedy, the comic opera, the romantic opera and grand opera—each independent of the other and all judged by a standard set for its kind.

The introduction of music into the theatre (I use theatre in contradistinction to opera house) was brought about by accident. In the beginning there were no reserved seats, no press agents, no critics. Therefore the audiences had to come to the play to judge for themselves. It was a case of "first come, first served," and consequently, to secure the best seats there was pushing and shoving. . . . The managers realized that something had to be done, and the C. B. Dillingham of his time solved the problem. He inaugurated preliminary orchestral music before the play. It was a concert of three numbers and was known as the first, second and third music. These musical numbers were played at intervals between the time of the opening of the doors until the rising of the curtain. The second selection was the longest and principal one and the third was the "curtain tune." . . .

As the critic, the press agent, and reserved seats became an established fact, the first, second and third music preliminary to the performance gradually retired and there came in their stead what is known today as the overture. Even the overture, now that we are so firmly established by law and order in our theatres, is disappearing from the houses devoted to the drama without incidental music.

With the development of the orchestra in symphony and operatic performances, the theatre is calling more and more on music for help—the picture-houses have found it necessary to have orchestral equipment of greater than primitive type. Musical comedy and comic operas, romantic and grand operas, and productions depending on music, employ more musicians than ever before. Therefore the progress of music in connection with the drama shows a healthy growth.—JOHN PHILLIP SOUSA, in "Marching Along."

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Cat and Kittens. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Mme. N. von Bresslern-Roth.

Honolulu Harbor

"A pleasant slope of restful land," or, even more literally, "a district of abundant calm!"—this is the meaning of the name Honolulu. . . .

Those are fortunate who approach Honolulu early in the morning, for then the fascinations of the Pacific Paradise have their best opportunity to impress the visitor. If he comes from the east, his before-breakfast visit to the deck shows him, far over to the left, the island of Molokai lifting its dark mass from the water. On the right is disclosed the whole eastern end of Oahu, from Mokumanu—the little rocky isle that clings close to the larger island much as a child keeps close to his mother—to Mokapuu Point, with its lighthouse. And then those rugged extinct volcanoes, Koko Crater, Koko Head, and Diamond Head. All these seem so bare and unadorned that the eye turns with pleasure to the flying fish, leaping from the water and seeking it once more after many yards, even rods. . . .

When Diamond Head is rounded neither flying fish nor fishing boats can keep the eyes from the land. For now the bare volcanic rock gives way to the green shores of Waikiki, the bay curved so fascinatingly, and beyond it the city, bowered in blooming trees, stretching up through green valleys to the rocky highlands.

And those, too, are fortunate who steal at night and from the west upon the city of abundant calm. How the lights twinkle, all the way from Pearl Harbour on the left to the city in its center, with the attractive Aloha Tower as its focal point, and the hotels and cottages of Waikiki on the right! The slopes of the hills, outlined in glowing electricity, seem like a miniature San Francisco. Back into the valleys these lights push their way, showing not only the extent of the city, but also the possibilities of future development. . . .

Even in the early days the natives brought the beauty of the forests with them. . . . Gaily they decked themselves with garlands of leaves and flowers. Kings and chiefs wore leis of rare feathers, while their subjects turned to objects more commonplace—and more beautiful. Today their descendants cling to the beautiful custom. Both men and women like to wear festoons of flowers on their hats. And this is not a mere holiday observance; often workmen are seen with flowers that tell of their delight in things beautiful, while sometimes the animals are decked thus on holidays. . . .

Today the best opportunity to see the wreaths is when vessels are arriving or departing. Then passengers are decked by their friends with garlands of flowers, beads, seeds, nuts, and green leaves. But the wreath used most frequently—they call these garlands leis—is fashioned skillfully of coloured tissue paper. For hours before the sailing or expected arrival of steamers the streets for some distance from the docks are lined with picturesque vendors of the garlands, most of them Hawaiians who know not only how to make the leis but also how to wear them gracefully. When the passengers step from the gangplank, one, two, three, and even a dozen or more variegated leis are dropped about the neck, until frequently they look like a perambulating rainbow. Fortunate are those who, among their garlands, count one made of the fragrant flowers of the maile. So also when friends depart: proudly they board the ship with their happy burden which they will wear until they are passing Diamond Head; there they must consign to the waters the gifts that voice so delightfully the aloha greetings of friends and relatives.—JOHN T. PARIS, in "The Paradise of the Pacific."

Spanish Tapestries

Among other things in Madrid we visited the tiny tapestry atelier on a side street; a workshop which might well have been a residence from the nature of its structure, and from its garden. Along the narrow hall, we viewed the excellent copies of Goya's paintings, and we saw yarns drying in the air, after having been dyed. Then we passed into an oblong building, where several young men and girls were mending ancient royal tapestries, or those of museums and castles which had become frayed with age.

Buddy's keen eye observed the grace and deftness of the young girls standing before the looms, and more than once the sketch book came out for a moment or two. Finally we passed into a room where new tapestries were being woven. Here several more young people were busy at their designs. Behind a screen of threads, the weft and warp of a partly-worked picture, was a girl whose beautiful eyes looked frankly into Buddy's as he peered through the threads. . . . We noticed that behind her was a copy of Goya's woodland picnic, gay with its bright colors and joyous atmosphere. In front of her was a mirror reflecting it, and by its means she skillfully matched the colors.

Buddy was so impressed that he asked the factory head about this girl, who she was, and how she happened to be there. The girl was the daughter of an artisan, who, like his fathers for generations before him, almost to the days when in this same homelike building the hangings for the Escorial were fashioned, had worked on tapestries for the royal palaces. And most of the workers of this atelier and their ancestors have dedicated their lives to this craft. Here have been made all the royal hangings of the Escorial, the royal palace at Madrid, and those of the palace at Aranjuez.

In response to the keen interest in the extensive and priceless collection of tapestries, a wing of the royal palace at Aranjuez, thirty miles from Madrid, has been opened to display this treasured Crown possession. King Alfonso has given up the use of the palace as a residence for the royal family, and converted it into a permanent center of this rare art. Over fifteen hundred pieces are in the collection begun by Philip II and added to by the Spanish Kings of the House of Asturias. During the intervening years they have been gathered from all over the world wherever and whenever the craft was at its zenith—a climactic blending of art with industry. The genesis of tapestries doubtless grew out of Oriental custom when royal households of the kings of Castile and Aragon were moved frequently, as in the Middle Ages. Wherever the royal tent was pitched, it soon became a palace of beauty through the hangings of tapestries and rugs. —JOE MITCHELL CHAPPLE, in "Vivid Spain."

Golden Pheasants

Pheasants pass
Through sere brown grass
When skies are gray
And woodlands drear.
They pass—
Long-feathered birds,
With glints of gold,
Of bronze, and brass.

The pale-brown fields
Are filled with cheer,
And gleams of molten metal hues,
Reds and greens and ardent blues,
When pheasants pass
Through autumn grass.

JESSIE LINKLETTER.

Å legge bi

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

ET SKIB har lagt bi når det under en voldsom orkan eller omstendighetenes trykk har måttet stanse underveis. Mens maskinene roterer langsomt, blir det liggende og holder stand mot vinn og bølger. Tilsynelatende gjør skibet ingen fremgang, og driver kanskje noget ut av sin kurs; men det sparer i virkeligheten tid og damp. Således blir det liggende, i almindelighet langt ute til havs, inntil det er trygt å gjenopta kursen.

Der kan komme tider i vårt liv da tilsynelatende stormer av motgang og vanskeligheter truer med å overvelde oss, og til tross for den tåpelige risiko vi løper, kan vi føle oss fristet til enten å flykte for dem, å holde den kurs vi hadde bestemt oss for, eller å søke ly hvor der er skjulte farer. Imidlertid kan enhver av disse utveier føre til ulykke. Det tryggeste for oss er kan hende å opgi våre planer, gjøre front mot stormen og vente rolig. Andre kan nok tro at vi ikke gjør nogen fremgang eller endog holder forkjert kurs; men når stormen legger sig, kan vi vende om og fortsette vår vei i sikkerhet og føle oss sterkere som følge av erfaringen.

Noget lignende dette kan Paulus, som hadde trosset sjøens farer, ha tenkt på da han talte om å ta Guds fulle rustning på for derved å kunne "gjøre modstand paa den onde dag og staa efter at have overvundet alt". Ikke å la sig rokke når man møter motgang, kritikk og misforståelse, synes ofte å være det vanskeligste av alt. Det krever den styrke som kommer fra usvikelig tillit til Gud, fra kunnskapen om at Han kan verne oss mot all skade og uretferdighet og lede oss trygt gjennem vanskeligheter. Mange har lært om denne styrke og ledelse gjennem Christian Science lære, som har åpenbaret for dem Guds sanne natur som guddommelig Kjærlighet, uforanderlig Sannhet og fast Prinsipp. Denne kunnskap viste sig å være en hjelp for nedskriveren herav en gang hun befant sig i fare ute på sjøen; skibet hadde lagt bi og blev liggende således hele dagen i tårnhøie bølger. Håp og tillit vendte sig til Guds makt, nærvær og visdom, og holdt urokkelig fast ved disse inntil stormen la sig og skibet gjenoptok sin kurs. Tro og forståelse viste sig også å være en frelsende styrke i en tid da hennes livsløp eller lykke truedes med å bli overskyllet av stormer av sykdom, motgang og frykt.

Bibelen lover ikke fritagelse for prøvelser under overvinnelsen av kjødelige antagelser; men den lover en sikker frelse. Profeten Esaias skrev om Guds beskyttende omsorg: "Naar du gaar gjennem vande, saa er jeg med dig, og gjennem floder, saa skal de ikke overskylle dig". Disse erfaringer skulde anspore oss til å bevise vår tro, så at vi kan bli løftet og styrket. Paulus kunde si: "Vi roser os . . . av vore trængsler", fordi han så forbi dem frem til den visse seier, som vinnes gjennem en fullere kunnskap om Gud.

Jesus sa til disiplene som hadde strevet hele natten og ikke fått noget: "Læg ud paa dybet!" og der fant de overflod. De som frykter for fra materialisme å legge ut på åndelig sannhets dyp, går glipp av den overflod av godt som finnes der for dem.

Hvad gjør det om vi møter vilfarelsens stormer—om vårt skib må legge bi under en orkan av falsk antagelse? Vår Gud er med oss. Gjennem Bibelen og Christian Science har vi lært at mennesket er Guds billede og lignelse og derfor åndelig, uforgjengelig og evig, at intet kan tilintetgjøre det virkelige menneske. En forståelse av dette har vist sig å være en frelsende hjelp i tider av tilsynelatende fare såvel som under alvorlig sykdom. Enn videre kan vår faste holdning under en storm av prøvelser vise sig å være en styrke og en spore for mange som ser på i tvil eller frykt, mens de undres på hvorvidt Christian Science' løfter er sanne; hvorvidt der virkelig er en Gud som kan frelse.

Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grunnleggeren av Christian Science, holdt urokkelig stand under mange prøvelser. Det hente undertiden at hun "la bi"; men resultatene beviste at hennes handlinger var vise. Hun visste hvad hun talte om da hun skrev på side 254 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, Christian Science lærebok: "Hvis du setter din farkost ut på sannhetens stedse oprørte, men helsebringende vanne, vil du møte stormer. Det gode du gjør vil bli baktalt. Dette er korset. Ta det op og bær det, ti gjennem det vinner og bærer du kronen."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Christian Science litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved nenvendelse til forlaget. The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Seven Springs, the Source of the Thames

Just over that rim of the Cotswolds which shuts the world away from the wide plain of the Severn, the Thames has its source at Seven Springs. Not every day can one count the seven fountains as they jet from the wall of limestone which, westward and northward, overlooks the pool where sunlight leaps from one sparkling ripple to another. In that weedless mirror, not only the high beauty of the sky, but also the Calais-lace pattern of blackberry, alder, laurel and berberris are brought within a hand's distance. And the gravel and sand of the bottom are only a foot below.

If one stands on the stepping-stone—the first Thames alt—one can see through the window of a dry wall into a gleaming lake twelve feet below, and one may decipher with some trouble the inscription, a Latin hexameter,

HIC TUUS
O TAMESINE PATER
SEPTEMGEMINUS FONS

Seven Springs has as many pilgrims as Stratford-on-Avon. Some come to fill souvenir flasks; others to trail fingers in the beginnings of a stream that is "not so much a river as liquid history"; and yet others to taste of that clear water where presently a flock of Cotswold sheep will bleat loudly and variously amid the lower and fainter baa-aa's of the lambs, the patter of their small feet and the swift scurryings of the shepherd's dog.

There are others, too, who come—a child, perhaps, to float his boat at the highest point on the Thames. Two hundred miles away that water will bear the mighty burden of the seaships of the world. In the mid-distance, the Thames has been "a river very delicate and wild, gracious and shy; a feeling about it of cassia and wild thyme, and savory, and violet beds; a feeling as of the resting-place of shepherds where the oak trees are."

"Hove to"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SHIP is "hove to" when, in a severe hurricane or under stress of circumstances, it has had to stop in its course. There it remains, with engines slowly revolving, holding against the wind and waves. Apparently, the ship is making no progress, and may even be moving slightly out of its course; but it is in fact saving time and steam. So it remains, usually well out to sea, until it can resume its course in safety.

There may come times in our lives when seeming storms of trouble and difficulty threaten to overwhelm us, and, in spite of foolish risks, we may be tempted either to flee before them, to keep to the course we had planned, or to seek shelter where there is hidden danger. Yet any one of these may mean disaster. Our safest course may be to give up our plans, face the storm, and calmly wait. Others may think we are making no progress or even heading in the wrong direction; but when the storm subsides we can turn around and continue our way in safety, stronger for the experience.

Something similar to this may have been in the thought of Paul, who had braved the perils of the sea, when he spoke of taking the whole armor of God wherewith "to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand." To stand firm in the face of difficulties, criticism, and misunderstanding often seems the hardest thing to do. It requires the strength that comes from unwavering trust in God, from knowing that He can shield us from all harm and injustice and guide us safely through difficulties. Many have learned of this strength and guidance in the teachings of Christian Science, which have revealed to them the true nature of God as divine Love, unalterable Truth, and changeless Principle. In the writer's experience this knowledge was proved a certain help in a time of danger at sea, when the ship was "hove to" all day in mountainous waves. Hope and trust were implicitly turned to the power, presence, and wisdom of God, and held steadfastly to this till the storm abated and the ship resumed her course. Faith and understanding have also proved to be a saving strength when storms of illness, trouble, and fear threatened to swamp a career or happiness.

The Bible does not promise exemption from trials while we are overcoming the beliefs of the flesh; but it promises a sure salvation. The prophet Isaiah wrote of God's protecting care, "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee." These experiences should stimulate us to prove our faith, so that we may be uplifted and strengthened. Paul could "glory in tribulations," because he saw beyond them to certain victory, won through a fuller knowledge of God.

Jesus told the disciples, who had toiled all night and taken nothing, to "launch out into the deep"; and there they found abundance. Those who fear to launch away from materialism into the deeps of spiritual truth miss the abundance of good that is there for them.

What matter if we encounter storms of error—if our ship is "hove to" in a hurricane of false belief? Our God is with us. Through the Bible and Christian Science we have learned that man is the image and likeness of God, and therefore spiritual, indestructible, and eternal; that nothing can destroy the real man. A realization of this has proved a saving help during times of seeming danger as well as in serious illness. Then, again, our firm stand in a tempest of trials may prove a strength and incentive to many who are watching in doubt or fear, wondering whether the promises of Christian Science are true; whether there is, indeed, a God who can save.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, stood firm through many trials. She even "hove to" at times; but results proved the wisdom of her actions. She knew whereof she spoke when she wrote on page 254 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science: "If you launch your bark upon the ever-agitated but healthful waters of truth, you will encounter storms. Your good will be evil spoken of. This is the cross. Take it up and bear it, for through it you win and wear the crown."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Pavlowa Dances

This is a poppy lifting,
Lifting in light;
This is a flame I follow
Afar tonight.

Beauty returns enraptured
Of tunes that break
Like foam-drift, myriad jewels
For winds to take.

These dancing feet must glitter;
Irradiant ways
Have known their tread like music
Out of the days.

I glimpse a purple garden,
Hushed of the dawn,
Where one deep fountain shadows
A lonely swan.

—SAMUEL HELLER, in "Deeper Silence."

A Pioneer of Geology

Horace Benedict de Saussure—better known as "the illustrious de Saussure"—belonged to an old, a distinguished, and a reasonably wealthy family. . . .

His widest celebrity is no doubt due to his famous ascent of Mont Blanc. If he was not the first man to climb that mountain, he was, at any rate, the first to believe that it could be climbed. Bourrit, as late as 1773, had written of "the absolute impossibility of attaining to its summit." De Saussure, as early as 1760, had offered a reward to anyone who could find a way to the top, and undertaken to pay a day's wages to anyone who tried and failed. The reward was not claimed until twenty-six years later, when Jacques Balmat got it. When the way was found, de Saussure, though now forty-seven years of age, at once made haste to follow it. His ascent—the third—was accomplished on August 3, 1787; he published a short pamphlet, giving an account of it, in the course of the same year.

The climb was, beyond question, a great feat for a philosopher of forty-seven, and it brought the name of de Saussure under the notice of thousands of people who would never otherwise have heard of him. A still greater feat, accomplished a little later, was the camping out, for something over a fortnight, on the Col du Géant. But it is not upon either of these feats that de Saussure's real fame reposes. He is reckoned among great men, partly because he was the first student of geology who knew his business, and partly because he is the only Alpine writer of his period whose works have stood the test of time. . . .

"The one aim," he wrote, "of most of the travellers who call themselves naturalists is the collection of curiosities. They walk, or rather they creep about, with their eyes fixed upon the earth, picking up a specimen here and a specimen there, without any eye to a generalisation. They remind me of an antiquary scratching the ground at Rome, in the midst of the Pantheon or the Coliseum, looking for fragments of coloured glass, without ever turning to look at the architecture of these magnificent edifices."

The most remarkable thing, however, is that de Saussure, being a geologist, should also have been a stylist. He certainly never meant to be one. He would never have written a book merely to show his skill in word-painting; his one purpose in writing was to communicate discoveries of importance. At the time when Bourrit was making himself famous by his picturesque descriptions of the Alps, the greater man wrote to him modestly: "I too have an idea of publishing something on the natural history of these mountains. It is with that end in view that I have been studying them for so many years." And in the introduction of his great work, he apologizes for what seems to him the baldness of his style: "More practised in climbing rocks than in polishing phrases, I have attempted nothing more than to render clearly the objects which I have seen, and the impressions which I have felt." . . . He hardly understood that he was, in the full sense of the word, a man of letters—a literary artist.—FRANCIS GRIBBLE, in "Lake Geneva and Its Literary Landmarks."

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CKS LOWER AND TRADING IS SLUGGISH

Previous Gains Not Held and Closing Tone Is Heavy

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market ended a turbulent week with decided heaviness today.

Trading was extremely dull, and the gains of the previous session were not maintained, as bears took advantage of week-end profit-taking to seek out soft spots. Pivotal shares were in moderate demand at times, but sagged substantially in the final transactions.

A long list of important stocks closed 1 to 2 points lower, and a few shares finished 3 to 7 lower.

During the first hour, several issues had shown temporary gains of a point or two. Final quotations were in the main fractionally above the day's lowest. Total transactions aggregated 900,000 shares. The closing tone was heavy.

U. S. Steel, Westinghouse Electric, Sears Roebuck and New York Central lost about 2 points, the last-named recording the lowest price in three years. American Telephone and Allied Chemical dropped 4 points, and Eastman Kodak tumbled 7.

Shares closing a point or more off included American Can, Standard Oil of New Jersey and General Electric.

Radio was off only a fraction, Transamerica was steady and Fox Film and Warner Bros. finished fractionally higher.

Although the extreme pessimism of early in the week had largely vanished, business news was not of a character to inspire much bullishness. News that the stock exchange had requested members for copies of all messages sent over their wires during the last fortnight relating to the financial condition of members was regarded as indicating a determination to check dissemination of irresponsible bear rumors, but failed to influence the market.

Reports from the steel industry failed to promise any resumption of the acceleration of output which was checked a few days ago. Estimates from the Youngstown area indicated that Republic Steel and Youngstown Sheet would make little change in schedules next week, but Carnegie would reduce operations from 55 to 50 per cent of the capacity, reducing the average for the area to 50 per cent, compared with 54 this week. A reduction of 50 cents a ton in the prices of steel scrap at Chicago and a cut in lead prices from 5.35 cents to 5.25 cents a pound by American Smelting were other cheerless developments of the day.

Latest news from the building industry, however, was a little more cheerful. F. W. Dodge Corp. reported that contracts awarded in the 37 states east of the Rockies for residential building, which has been in a decided slump, had risen in September to the highest level since May. Total contracts for the month, however, sagged 5 per cent from August, and were 25 per cent below September of last year.

Reports from the radio industry continued in the more cheerful vein noted during recent weeks. Crosley Radio reported September sales about 25 per cent above a year ago. Merchandise sales generally during September, however, have shown little improvement, with the extremely hot weather having been an oppressive factor. The Kresge chain reported a drop of nearly 6 per cent from the like period of last year, contrasted with an aggregate decline for the first nine months of only 3 per cent. Monetary conditions were expected in banking circles to continue easy next week, although the effects of the month-end settlements may cause a little temporary stiffening.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2@2½	2@2½
Four to six months	2½@3%	2½@2%

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	35¾c	36c
Bar silver in London	16½d	16¾d
Bar gold in London	84s 11¾d	84s 11¾d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$103,000,000	$1,200,000,000
Year ago today	121,000,000	1,921,000,000
Balances	30,000,000	190,000,000
Year ago	35,000,000	254,000,000
Exchanges	592,000,000	8,060,000,000
Balances	252,000,000	1,120,000,000
F R bank	33,913,376	162,000,000

Acceptance Market

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

30 days	2 @1½
60 days	2 @1½
90 days	2 @1½
4 months	2 @1½
5 months	2½@2¼
6 months	2½@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Amsterdam	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4½
Philadelphia	3½	Helsingfors	6
Boston	3	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	4
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	5
San Francisco	3½	Oslo	4½
Athens	8	Paris	2½
Berne	2½	Riga	6
Berlin	4	Prague	4
Brussels	2½	Rome	5½
Bucharest	7	Sofia	10
Richmond	3½	Stockholm	3½
St. Louis	3½	Tokio	4.38
Dallas	3½	Vienna	5
Kansas City	3½	Warsaw	7

Foreign Exchange Rates

Europe

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.85⅝	$4.85⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.86	4.86⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.03923⅛	.03916	.0392
Belgium—belga	.13935⅛	.13925	.139
Italy—lira	.05233⅜	.05223⅜	.0526
Germany—mark	.2380⅜	.2380⅜	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1412	.1410	.1407
Cz'chia—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2676⅛	.2676⅛	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.01293¾	.01293¾	.0293
Holand—florin	.4032⅛	.4033⅛	.402
Hungary—pengo	.17503⅛	.17503⅛	.1749
Norway—krone	.2676	.2676	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1036	.1035	.193
Sweden—krona	.2686⅛	.2686⅛	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1941⅛	.1941⅜	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.01775⅜	.01775⅜	.193

Far East

Hong Kong—dol	.3237½	.3237½
Shanghai—tael	.3237½	.3237½
India—rupee	.3605	.3605
apan—yen	.4955	.4952
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½
Sts Stlments—dol	.5650	.5650

South America

Argentina—peso	.3820	.3827
Brazil—milreis	.1050	.1060
Chile—peso	.1210	.1212
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662
Peru—pound	.3350	.3350
Uruguay—peso	.8050	.8180

North America

Canada—dollar	1.00 5-64	1.00 5-64

*Par unsettled

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 4	Last Oct. 3
97¾	21¾	1.60	Adams Ex	700	24½	23½	24½	24¾
41¾	15⅛	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	19	19	19	..
1¾	½	..	Ahumada	100	½	½	½	..
136⅜	103¼	3†	Air Reduc	1000	112½	111	111	114½
36	11	1¼	Airway El	500	13¾	12	12	12
2¾	..	..	Ajax Rubber	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
9¼	4⅝	..	Alaska Jun	2100	6¼	6	6¼	.6
15⅛	6¼	..	Albany PWP	200	9¼	8	8	..
72	49	1.80†	Allegh Stl	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
33¼	17¾	..	Alleghany	2480	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	19
107⅝	87	5½	Allegh pf ww	300	91½	91⅛	91½	92
343	233	6†	Allied Chem	30	243½	235¾	235¾	240
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	900	47⅝	47	47	46
42¼	22¼	3	AL Port Cem	100	23¼	22⅛	22⅛	23
31⅛	18	2	Amerada	600	28¾	24¼	24	25
41¾	33	..	Am Ag Ch pf	600	39¾	39	39	39
97¾	68	2	Am Bk Note	600	79¾	78	78	78
85½	22½	..	Am Bosch	200	26	25	25	25
21¾	8¾	..	Am Br Bov	400	15	14⅛	14⅛	15½
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	9400	135¾	132⅞	133	134¼
150⅛	140¼	7	Am Can pf	100	150⅛	150⅛	150⅛	150⅞
116	90	7	Am Car pf	100	90	90	90	90
69½	39	2	Am Chain	300	50½	50	50	50
51¼	36⅝	2†	Am Chicle	1200	48	41⅞	41⅞	42¼
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	400	13½	12	12	12
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	100	44	44	44	44
101⅝	83	..	Am & FPw	1000	57⅛	55½	55½	..
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	20	98⅝	98⅜	98¼	98¼
111½	104¼	7	Am & FP 7	100	108	106	106	105
100⅜	91	7	Am & FP 3pf	100	93	92	92	91½
41⅞	30½	3†	Am Ice	100	31	31	31	31½
55⅜	39⅛	2†	Am Int Corp	1800	32¼	30¾	31	33⅛
4	1⅞	..	Am La Pr	200	1½	1⅝	1⅝	..
51⅛	21¼	3	Am Metals	10	23½	22½	23½	22¼
85	65	7	Am Nat G pf	30	68	68	68	69
119⅝	70	18	Am Pw&Lt	200	78⅜	76⅜	76⅜	78
39¾	20	1½	Am Radiat	2300	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	23½
37	13	..	Am Repub	100	14	14	14	15½
111½	104¼	2†	Am Roll Mill	100	44	43½	43½	44
103⅜	100⅛	6	Am Smelt 2pf	300	101½	101	101⅛	100⅞
79½	51	4	Am Smelt	400	58⅜	56	56	57
69⅞	40	5	Am Sugar	100	43	43	43	43½
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	3500	207½	202⅞	203¾	207⅝
124⅛	78⅛	1†	Am Wat W	3500	36⅛	34⅛	34⅜	35
81½	34½	2½	Anaconda	9100	39	38	38⅛	38
51⅜	34⅛	2.40	Anchor Cap	700	37	36⅜	36⅝	38
115½	102	6.50	Anchor C pf	100	105½	105½	105½	..
37⅛	16	1	Andes Cop	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
29¼	18¼	2	Arch Dan	600	28	18¼	19¼	24¼
82½	71½	7	Armour D pf	400	76	75	75	74½
8¼	3¾	..	Arm Ill A	400	4½	4½	4½	4¾
4¾	2½	..	Arm Ill B	1200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
65	52	7	Arm Ill pf	100	54½	54	54½	55
13⅜	8	..	Arnold Cons	200	8	8	8	..
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	800	33	32	32	32
242½	194	10	Atchison	4100	211⅛	208½	209	209
51⅜	24⅜	1†	Atl Refin	3200	28⅛	28½	28¾	28⅛
30	19	3	Austin Na	10	22	22	22	23
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	1700	100½	96	96⅛	99
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	1500	70	69	70	69¾
9⅞	4¼	..	Aviation	500	4¾	4½	4½	4¾

—B—

38	19⅝	1¾	Baldwin	2100	31¾	30¼	30⅝	31
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	10	108	108	108	109
122⅜	80¼	7	Balt & O	1000	94	92	92	94
34	18⅝	2	Barnsdall A	200	30	30	30	30
92	67½	4	Beatrice	100	80½	80½	80½	84
109¼	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	400	108¾	106¾	108¾	108¼
6¾	2½	..	Belding H	500	3½	3½	3½	..
57⅜	20	2	Bendix	2900	33¾	23⅜	32	28⅝
56¼	31½	2	Best & Co	1100	46	45	46	47¼
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	5200	83½	81⅛	82½	85⅜
3	2	..	Bloom'dale	110	35	35	35	35
90⅜	60⅛	3†	Booth Fish	100	2½	2½	2½	3¼
50½	18	3	Borden	1900	27¾	26⅝	27¼	27¾
25⅜	13½	..	Borg Warner	1200	20¾	20¼	20¼	21¾
22¼	10	..	Briggs	500	16⅜	16	16	..
78⅜	58⅜	4	Brockway	600	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝
98¾	58⅜	6	Bkyn Man T	100	70	70	70	70
157⅜	10	..	Bkyn Man pf	200	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
178¼	115	5	Bkyn-Queen	100	123¾	123¾	123¾	124
30⅞	13½	3	Bkyn Un G	300	123	122¾	122¾	121½
31⅝	19¼	..	Bruns Balke	100	14	14	14	..
117	107⅜	7	Bucyrus	100	20	20	20	20¾
43	29½	2½	Bucy cv pf	10	115¾	115¾	115¾	..
68	54	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	32	32	32	..
16⅜	5⅝	..	Budd Mfg	10	58	58	58	56
14⅜	8¼	1	Budd Wheel	1600	8	7¾	7¾	8
74	20⅛	..	Bullard	900	9½	9¼	9¼	9¾
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	1700	26⅞	25¾	25¾	26½
110	99	3	Bush T deb	1800	28⅞	27⅝	27⅝	28⅞
4¼	1¾	.50	Butte Cop	20	108½	108½	108½	..
23⅜	12½	..	Butterick	100	2	2	2	2
112⅜	84	..	Byers	2000	62¾	60	60¼	61

—C—

77½	55¼	4	Calif Pack	700	58	57	58	56½
2½	⅞	..	Callahan	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
49⅜	42⅛	..	Calu & Ariz	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¼
33⅜	10	..	Calu & Hecla	300	10½	10¼	10⅜	10¼
75⅜	55	5	Canada Dry	100	57	57	57	..
226¾	165¾	10	Can Pac	1400	179⅞	179⅝	179⅝	179⅞
52¼	40	..	Can Pac Nat	1000	44¾	44	44	44½
362¾	121¼	6	Cannon Mills	100	20	20	20	..
79¾	45	3	Caterpillar	3000	138⅜	131½	132	135¾
65¾	37	6	Cerro de P	700	46¾	46	46	47
67⅞	42	4.20	Checker Cab	600	18⅜	18	17½	17
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	100	23½	23½	23½	23¾
51⅜	43⅞	2.50	Ches & Ohio	1800	46¾	46¼	46¼	46⅜
10	2¾	..	Chi & Alton	700	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
17¾	7½	..	Chi Gt West	1200	7	6⅞	6⅞	8¾
25⅜	26	..	Chi Gt W rf	1400	22	20¾	20¾	22
26⅛	10	..	Chi Mail	1000	11¼	11	11	11⅜
26¾	15⅝	..	Chi M&SP pf	900	18¾	17½	17½	17⅜
69⅞	51	5	Chi & NW	800	53	52	52	53⅜
175⅛	87⅛	5	Chi RI	300	90	89¼	89½	89⅝
67⅝	42½	2.40	Childs	700	44¾	43¾	43¾	45
43	19⅜	3	Chrysler	2000	21½	21½	21¾	21¼
49	38	3.60†	City Ice	100	38½	38½	38½	38½
98¾	81	6½	City Ice pf	110	85	83	83	82½
13¼	4⅝	..	City Stores	700	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
42	27	3½	Civ Stor A	20	30	27	27	30
20⅜	12⅜	..	Coldea Oil	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
181⅜	133⅛	6	Coca Cola	1000	179	178	178	178
94⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	100	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	..
77	32⅜	2	Colo F&I	2100	41¾	38½	40	39½
87	51	2	Colum Gas	4000	58¾	54½	54½	54¼
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	200	109½	109½	109½	109½
102⅛	80	6½	Col Carbon	2000	121¾	119¼	117	119¾
37⅞	12¼	..	Col Graph	1700	14½	13¾	14⅛	14¼
49¾	21	2	Com Cred	600	28	24	25	24
85⅛	76¼	6½	Com Cr pf	25	84	84	84	..
95	76¼	6½	Com Cr pf ww	50	94	94	94	..
44⅜	31⅜	3	Com Cred A	100	38	38	38	38
87	60	6	Com Inv Tr cv pf	800	88	84	84	..
55	28¼	1.60†	Com Inv Tr	1200	35⅜	34⅝	35	39½
102⅛	80	6½	Com I 6½%	200	102	100½	102	100
38	20¼	..	Com Sol	3500	22¾	22½	22½	22¾
20¼	11¼	.60	Commwlth So	3000	13¾	12	12	12¼
104¾	98	6	Commwlth So pf	400	103¼	103¼	102¼	102
19⅝	10	..	Consoleum	100	16¼	16	16	16¼
27¾	14½	2	Con Film	100	16	16	16	16¼
136⅞	66¾	4	Con Gas	2500	104½	101½	102	103¾
2	¾	..	Con Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
27½	11⅝	1.20	Container A	800	27¾	26¾	26¾	27¾
52½	21½	..	Cont Bak A	800	27¾	26½	26¾	27¾
7	3	..	Cont Bak B	700	37⅛	3¾	3¾	3¾
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	86	80	80	78¾
71⅞	50	2½	Cont Can	1600	54¼	53⅛	53⅝	54¾
37¾	15¾	..	Cont Di'n Fib	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
77⅝	50	2.40	Cont Ins	1400	55½	55½	55½	..
8½	2¾	..	Cont Motors	400	4	4	4	4¼
20¾	13⅜	..	Cont Oil	100	13	13	13	13¾
111⅜	78⅛	3†	Corn Exchange	1400	83¾	81⅝	81⅝	83
151	140	7	Corn Prod pf	100	147	147	147	147
22	14⅜	..	Cosden	300	15	14⅝	14⅝	15
117	104	7	Crucible pf	100	113	113	113	114
19½	6⅛	..	Cuba Co	1400	7	7	7	7
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	100	47	47	47	47
126⅛	105¼	6	Curtis Pub	800	110	109	109½	110
19⅜	6¼	..	Curtiss Wr	2000	5¾	5¼	5¼	5½
90⅛	52	3½†	Curtiss Wr A	1800	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
			Cutler	100	60	60	60	..

—D—

43⅜	18¾	..	Davison	600	33⅛	22½	22½	23
181	146	9	Del & Hud	100	157	157	157	158½
255⅛	187	8	Det Edison	300	200	200	200	200
30⅝	14½	1.20	Dom Stores	1400	19¾	19¼	..	..
145¼	95¾	6	Dupont	4000	109	106⅛	106⅝	108¾
123	114½	6	Dupont deb	200	123	123	123	122¾

—E—

25⅞	15¾	..	Eastman	3800	84	82	82	83
37¼	19	..	Eaton Ax	200	24	24	24	24
62	33	6	Edison	1000	49	49	49	49
114⅞	66	6	Elec Aut Lt	1000	97¾	96	97	98
103⅛	49¼	1	Elec Bd&Sh	1000	70	70	70	70
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	2500	65¼	63	63	63½
7⅜	1¾	..	Elec Sto Bat	200	6¼	6	6	6
50⅝	39¾	3	Emer-Br A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
63¾	35⅛	..	Emsit Bldg	300	43¾	43	43¾	44
87¾	52	4	Erie	400	38	37½	37½	38
27½	22	1½	Erie 1pf	400	27	26¾	26¾	27
			Ex Buffet	30	24	23¾	24	..

—F—

	50½	30¼	3	Fabrik Morse	100	33½	33½	33½	34¼
	43	30	2.40	Fed Wal Stor	100	31½	31½	31½	31¾
	69¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
	100	92	6½	Filene pf	100	88¾	88	88	..
	87½	65	5	Firestone pf	20	98½	98½	98½	95½
	61¾	46	2½	First Nat St	600	66	65	65	65½
	5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	100	53	52	52	53
	21	3¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
	52½	40	..	Florsheim S	200	5	5	5	..
	104½	80½	2	Foster & Wh	100	41	41	41	..
	50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	400	78	78½	78	78
	57⅜	16⅛	..	Fox A	300	31¾	30¾	30½	32½
	55½	37	..	Freeport Tx	1300	41¼	41	41⅛	39⅞

—G—

	11⅜	4	..	Gabriel A	200	7¼	4	4¼	4½
	16⅛	6¾	..	Gen Am Inv	100	7	7	7	7⅛
	105	88½	6	Gen A I pf ww	300	91	91	91	..
	71⅛	36	4	Gen Asphalt	100	36½	36½	36½	37½
	51⅜	14¼	1	Gen Bronze	300	19	18	18½	18½
	74⅜	32	..	Gen Cable	100	14⅛	14¼	14¼	14½
	108¾	72	7	Gen Cable A	100	24½	24	24½	..
	85⅜	59½	6	Gen Cable pf	40	73	72	72	75
	19	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec	21100	14⅜	13⅞	14	13⅞
	61¼	41⅜	3	Gen Elec Sp	100	51	51	51	53¼
	106½	65⅛	6	Gen Foods	8100	64⅛	64	64	64
	105	88½	6	Gen Gas A ct pf	200	91	90	90	90
	183⅜	7	.30	Gen Gas A	700	8	7¾	7¾	8
	59⅜	40⅜	2†	Gen Mills	900	53¾	52¾	53	54
	98	89	6	Gen Mills pf	100	94½	94½	94½	95
	54¼	27⅛	2†	Gen Mot pf	300	100¼	100	100¼	98⅝
	119⅜	66	4	Gen Motors	11900	44¾	43⅜	43⅝	44
	42	27	3½	Gen O Ad A	100	33	33	33	33
	81½	27	..	Gen Theater	3700	28¾	27½	27½	28
	79	71	..	Gen Ry Sig	100	71	71½	71½	71¾
	100	75½	..	Gen Realty	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
	95	76¼	6½	Gen Realty pf ww	200	77	76½	76½	76½
	95	76¼	6½	Gen Refrac	100	69	69	69	70
	44⅜	31⅜	3	Gillette	7900	87⅜	85¾	85⅝	87½
	87	60	6	Glmbel Br	300	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
	55	28¼	1.60†	Glmbel Br pf	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
	102⅛	80	6½	Globe (Adolf)	400	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
	38	20¼	..	Gold Dust	1200	23½	23	23	23¾
	110	104¼	6	Goodrich	100	54½	54	54½	55
	104¾	98	6	Goodyear	500	48	47	47	48
	19¾	8	..	Gotham pf	10	70	70	70	70
	82	36	1½	Gould Cp A	300	5	5	5	5
	151	104	7	Graham-P	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
	113⅜	75	3	Granby	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½
	82	36	1½	Grand Silver	100	37	37	37	37
	43	29	1	Grand (WT)	100	31¾	30¼	31¾	31¾
	102	97½	5	Grt Nor pf	700	31⅜	30¼	31⅜	31¾
	29¾	18	.75	Grt Nor Ore	100	20	20	20	20¾
	34	18	..	Grigsby Gru	3000	7¾	7	7	7
	98¼	85½	6	Gulf Mo pf	300	87¾	87½	87½	87½
	50	31¼	..	Gulf Stat	400	32	31¾	31¾	31¾

—H—

				Hack pf A	10	29¾	29¾	29¾	28
				Hahn Dept St	700	13½	12¾	12¾	13½
				Hahn Dept St	100	80½	80½	80½	..
				Hayes Body	300	5	4⅞	5	5
				Hershey Ch	100	80½	80½	80½	..
				Hershey Cr	100	85½	85½	85½	86
				Holland F	200	34¼	34¼	34¼	33¼
				Houdaille B	500	6	6	6	..
				Houston Oil	400	84½	81½	81½	83½
				Hud Man	100	44¾	44¾	44¾	45
				Hudson Mot	1000	25½	23	23	25

—I—

136⅜	108	7		Ill Central	800	111	108	108	111½
32	18⅜	2		Ind Oil & G	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
27½	20	..		Indian M pf	10	23	23	23	23½
28⅝	6¾	..		Indian Refin	400	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
239	154¼	4†		Ingersoll R	300	108½	85	85	85
98	68	4		Inland Steel	300	108¾	103½	102½	103½
30⅞	9¼	4		Inspiration	100	12¾	12¾	13¼	..
32½	20⅜	..		Interboro RT	400	33¾	32¼	33⅛	33⅛
8½	3¾	..		Int Agri	400	4¾	4	4	4
197⅛	152¼	6†		Int Business	1300	116¾	163½	164½	164½
14¾	4	..		Int Combus	100	30	30	30	30
60⅞	29½	2		Mo K&T	300	34½	31	31¾	31¾
98¾	70	..		Mo Pac	10	51	51	51	52
148¼	110	6		Mo Pac pf	100	112	112	112	111
63¾	30¼

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Radio Industry Reports Gains—Bank Clearings Swing Upward

Of outstanding interest to busine and financial circles this week w President Hoover's speech at Cle land, calling on bankers to adopt a endeavor to cultivate in the econor field a constructive attitude, and c posing recent statements to the e fect that a lowering of the stand: of living is needful.

Among encouraging reports th have been received this week, the o of a substantial improvement in t radio industry and another whi stated that a large chain store orga ization had announced its intentio to place large orders for merchandis in the next few weeks for delivery next spring.

Not much change has been noted in steel market trends, the steel industry just about holding its recent slight gains.

Cool weather has favored retail trade. More activity in the cotton industry is reported, and cotton-cloth markets have been stronger in the face of a decline in raw cotton to the lowest level since 1915.

Upward Move in Bank Clearings

Bank clearings this week moved sharply upward, showing a gain of 31.2 per cent over last week's total. The aggregate was $11,767,162,000. As compared with the like week last year, however, a drop of 28.7 per cent is revealed.

Carloadings reports coming to hand this week of 13,201 cars in the latest reported week, as compared with the preceding week.

Financing by bonds this week totaled $70,063,000, compared with $125,381,807 last week and $50,823,000 in the 1929 week.

Business volume, as measured by bank debits outside New York City and reported by the Commerce Department, was smaller for the week ended Sept. 27 than for the previous week. As compared with the like week last year also, a decline was shown.

Reports From Other Countries

While general business conditions in Austria continue quiet, there is improvement in the iron and machinery branches, and also in the shoe and leather industry, according to Commerce Department cables.

Conditions in Argentina are mixed, but latest reports reflect confidence. Weakness of world cereal prices has affected business and credits adversely, but as an offset, extensive rains have fallen over a wide area, improving the outlook for agriculture.

Reports from Brazil state that the approaching change of administration is delaying improvement in business somewhat. The political situation is considered satisfactory, however, and a better feeling prevails in business circles.

A gradual improvement in trade and industry in Finland extended throughout September. Reports on British overseas trade are not particularly encouraging. Business in northern China continues quiet.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market improved this week, after starting the period with a weak tone. The selling pressure of last week was continued up to Wednesday, when a rally developed. Many prices by that time had been pushed down to levels near or below those of the 1929 crash. Wednesday's upturn was followed by a renewal of pressure, which, however, lifted Friday. Trading slowed down as the week progressed. Brokers' loans decreased $159,000,000.

The stock market at London was influenced by the trend at New York early this week, with trading dull and prices of internationals inclined to sag. A more cheerful attitude was evident Wednesday morning, but selling at Paris caused downturns at London Wednesday afternoon. Growing improvement was manifest as the week neared its close.

Traders on the Paris Bourse also were influenced by Wall Street trends. Thursday's session was featured by an upswing which, after a brief reaction, was resumed in Friday's market.

Berlin stocks opened the week with an easy trend, but immediately firmed up on Monday afternoon. Tuesday's session showed the same tendency. Irregularity developed about midweek and later dealings resulted in lower prices.

DIVIDENDS

Alleghany Corp. declares the regular quarterly dividend of $1.37 on the series A, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Maytag Co. declares the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the cumulative preferred and $1.75 on the first preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

United States & Foreign Securities Corporation declared the regular quarterly first preferred dividend of $1.50, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 11.

United States & International Securities Corporation declared the regular quarterly first preferred dividend of $1.25, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 11.

Interstate Equities declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 75 cents, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 18.

Lincoln Fire Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 6.

Mullins Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the $7 preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Universal Pipe & Radiator Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1930, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Today	148.2	113.2	205.1	152.7
Prev. day	149.8	114.1	206.8	154.2
Week ago	148.8	114.6	204.8	153.2
Month ago	164.2	120.5	218.2	169.0
Year ago	236.3	152.6	324.6	238.1
Two years ago	181.6	121.9	159.9	168.1
3 yrs ago wkly av.	141.5	122.7	127.5	136.1
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	142.9	112.0	197.4	147.6
High (1929)	331.1	252.8	387.6	353.5
Low (1929)	141.3	117.7	156.8	140.3

BONDS

	10 Industrls.	10 R'r'ds	10 Util.	30 Total
Today	93.9	109.4	100.7	101.3
Prev. day	93.9	109.4	100.8	101.4
Week ago	94.3	109.7	101.2	101.7
Month ago	94.4	108.9	100.7	101.4
Year ago	92.1	101.2	96.7	96.7
2 yrs ago	95.1	105.2	99.4	99.9
3 yrs ago wkly av.	96.2	108.2	99.8	101.4
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	91.9	104.5	97.8	98.4
High (1929)	95.3	108.0	99.2	99.9
Low (1929)	90.4	100.8	96.0	96.3

GLEANER COMBINE HARVESTER

Gleaner Combine Harvester Corp. reports for 12 months ended Aug. 31 net income of $1,422,063 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $3.55 a share on the 400,000 no-par shares. Previous report was for 12½ months ended Aug. 15, 1929, and showed net income of $1,053,738, equal on the above shares basis to $2.63 a share.

EASTERN GAS & FUEL ASSOCIATES

The October edition of our monthly booklet *"Dividends,"* which contains an article in regard to the above company, will be sent on request.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

BOSTON PROVIDENCE — FOUNDED IN 1865 — NEW YORK NEWARK

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '45	94⅝	94⅝
Alleghany 5s '44	98⅜	98¼
Alleghany 5s rct	96⅜	96¼
Alleghany 5s '49	98⅝	98¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100	100
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104¾	104¾
Am For Pow 5s	87½	87½
Am I G Chem 1½s ct '49	103⅝	103⅝
Am Ice 6s '53	86	86
Am Inter 5½s '49	95⅝	95
Am Smelting 5s '47	102½	102½
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	109¼	109
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102½	102½
Arkansas Mem Bge 8s '64	103¾	103¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	93¼	93¼
Associated Oil 6s '38	105⅝	105⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98½	98¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	126	126
Atch T&SF 4½s CAA div '62	184½	184½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	13¾	13¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
B&O ist 4s '48	97½	97½
B&O 4½s '33	101¼	101¼
B&O 5s series D	105¼	105¼
B&O rfg 6s '95	110½	110½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '31	92¼	92¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102⅝	102⅝
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104	104
Boston & Me 5s '55	102⅜	102⅜
Boston & Me 5s '67	103½	103
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '54	37½	37½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '60	101¼	100¾
Buff Gen P 4½s '67	96¼	96¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100	100
Can Nat Ry 5s July	100⅝	100⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	118⅝	118⅝
Can North sf 7s '40	112½	112½
Can Pacific deb 4s	80	80⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101	101
Can Pacific 5s '54	106	106½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	100	100
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅜	100⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	106	106
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	103½	103½
Chi Gt L & Cokelst 5s '37	103¼	103¼
Chi Gt West 4s '59	74	73⅞
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	87	86⅝
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	99⅜	99½
Chile Copper 5s '47	94⅝	94⅝
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	103¼	103¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	103⅜	103⅜
Columbus Pow 4½s	97⅝	97⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95¾	95¾
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	102¾	102¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	106⅞	106⅝
Container Corp 5s ct '43	95	95
Crown Zel 6s ww	94	94
Cuba RR rfg 6½s '36	70	70
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105¾	105¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	102	102
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106½	106½
Erie cv 4s B '53	86⅞	86⅞
Erie gen 4s '96	89	89
Erie 5s '67	93¼	93
Erie gen lien	84½	84½
Erie gen 7Ss	93	92⅞
Fla East Coast 5s '74	40¾	40½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	35	35
Gen Baking 5½s	99¼	99¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	99	99
Gen Theater 6s	92	91½
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	97¼	97¼
Goodyear 5s '57	92½	92½
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	89½	89½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	71	71
Great Northern 5½s '52	111¾	111¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	112	111¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	63	62½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	83¾	83½
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Il Bell Tel tgs 5s '56	106½	106½
Inter Match Corp 8s rcts '47	101½	101½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	99	99
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	103½	103½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅝	100⅝
L'Autaro 6s '54	71⅝	69
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	101½	101½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104⅝	104½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	94	94
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	105⅝	105⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103	103
Mo K & T 4½s '78	99⅞	99⅞
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	81	80⅞
Mo Pac 5s G '78	102¼	102¼
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	103	103
Mo Pac 5½s '49	107¼	107¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	59½	59¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101⅛	101
Nat Rad 6½s '47	20⅝	20
NYC&HR con 4s '98	97	97
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	100⅝	100⅜
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	97½	97¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	107⅝	107⅜
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	102⅛	102⅛
NY NH&H ev 6s '40	123	122
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	36	36
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108½	108½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102½	102½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110⅝	110⅝
NY Tel rfrg 6s '41	107⅝	107¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	114¼	114¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	112¾	112¼
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108	108
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95½	95¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106¾	106¾
Parak-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	76	76
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100⅜	100⅜
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	82½	82½
Penn RR 4½s D	100¼	100
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110	110⅛
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95	95
P hilCo 5s '67	103	102½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	97⅞	97¼
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	102⅜	102⅜
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108⅝	108⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	68⅝	68½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103½	103½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99½	99¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99	98⅝
Purity Baking 5s '48	97¼	97¼
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	99	99
Rio C&W col 4s '49	89	89
StL & SF 4s A '50	91	90⅜
StL&SF 4½s '78	92½	92⅜
StL & SF 5s B '50	103¼	103¼
StP City Cable 5s	87	87
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	100	100
Seabd AL con 4s '45	37	37
Seabd All Fla Rr 6s A '35	38¾	38¾
Shelyl Pipe 5s '52	95½	95
Shell nion 5s ct ww	94	94
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	87¾	87¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103¾	103¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104¼	104¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	102
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	102⅜	102⅜
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95⅝	95⅝
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105½	105½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	105¼	105¼
So Pacific 4½s '68	100¼	100½
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100⅝	100½
Solvay 5s	100¼	100
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	102⅛	102
So Ry gen 4s '56	89¾	89½
So Ry con '94	111⅝	111⅛
So Ry gen 6s '56	116	116
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106½	106½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅜	104⅜
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	77½	77½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107¼	107¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	102½	102
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	51	51
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29½	29⅛
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	100⅞	100⅞
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	100½	100½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	109	102⅞
Union El L&P rfg 5s '32	102¼	102⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	93¼	93½
US Rubber 5s '47	78	78
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102½	102½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	85¼	84¼
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	103	103
Wabash 4½s '78	93¼	93
Wabash 5s B '76	100¼	100⅝
Wabash 5½s '75	104⅛	104⅛
Walworth 6s '45	86	86
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	77¼	76⅛
Warner Bros Pict 6s	81	80
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	106⅞	104⅞
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	106	106
Western Maryland 4s '69	87¾	87½
Western Un 5s '51	104⅞	104⅝
Western Un 5s '60	105½	105
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103⅝	103⅛
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	118	118
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	101	101
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101	101
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	85½	85½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	104⅜	104⅛

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Oct 4	Oct 3
3½s '47	101.8	101.7	101.8	101.7	101.7
1st 4¼s '47	102.11	102.13	102.11	102.13	102.13
1st 4¼s reg	102.11	102.11	102.9	102.9	
4th 4¼s '38	103.13	103.14	103.13	103.14	103.14
US 4¼s '52	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.2

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.2 as 102 2-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	81¾	81⅛
Antioquia 7s '45	79	
Antwerp 5s '58	100½	100¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '58	94⅜	94¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	95¼	95¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	94½	94½
Australia 4½s '57	75¾	75¾
Australia 5s '55	81¼	81¼
Australia 5s '57	82	82
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105	104¾
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90½	90½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104	103½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113½	113½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108⅝	108⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108½	108½
Bergen (City) 6s '49	101¼	101¼
Berlin 6s '58	81	81
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	80	80
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '56	77¾	77¾
Bogota (City) 8s '45	93	92½
Bolivia 7s '58	59¼	59¼
Berlin Elec C 6s '51	82	82
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100	100
Brisbane 5s '58	77	77
Budapest (City) 6s '62	70¾	70¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	74½	74½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101½	101⅜
Chile (Bank) 6s' 61	87	86
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	92¾	92¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	96½	96
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	99	98¾
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	27¼	27¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	77½	77½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	83	83
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	94	93½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	99	99
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	63¾	63¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	109¾	109¾
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108¾	108¾
Danish Mun 8s B '46	108¾	108¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94½	94⅝
Denmark (King) 5½s' 55	101½	101¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	99¼	99¼
Duke Power 5s '66	105½	105½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	72	72
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	85½	85½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	95¼	95¼
French Nat RR 7s '49	103½	103½
French (Rep) 7s '49	130½	130½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	135¾	135¾
German 7s '49	103	103
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	86½	86
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	86	86
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	93	92½
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	102½	102½
Greek 6s '68	85½	85½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	80	80
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100	100
Hungary Mun 7s '46	78½	78⅝
Irish Free State 5s '60	100	100
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91¾	91¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	98½	98¼
Jap (Con Perp) 6½s '50	94½	94½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97⅝	97⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105½	105½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93¾	93½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	81	81
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	97¼	96¾
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	95½	95½
Medellin 6½s '54	65	65
Milan (City) 6½s '52	85	84¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	66	66
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	100	100
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	95	95
North German Lloyd 6s '47	86	86
Norway (King) 5s '63	100½	100½
Norway (King) 6s '43	104⅜	104⅜
Norway (King) 6s '44	104⅝	104⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	94½	94½
Nuremberg 6s '52	77	77
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98⅝	98⅝
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100½	100½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	103	102½
Oslo G&E 5s '63	96⅜	96⅛
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	94½	94½
Paris-Lyons Med int ctf 7s '58	105½	105½
Peru 6s '60	59	59
Peru 6s '61	59⅜	58½
Peru 7s '59	78¾	78¾
Poland 6s '40	87⅝	87
Poland 7s '47	82	81
Poland 8s '50	86¼	86¼
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	99 ⅝	99¾
Queensland (State) 7s '41	102½	102½
Rhine Main 7s '50	98½	98½
Rumania 7s	81	81
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	83¼	83¼
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	65	65
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	97¼	97¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	85	84½
Ruhr 6s	75½	75½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	110	109⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	84	83⅝
Saxon State 7s '45	86	86
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	108
Siemens 7s '35	100	100
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	105⅞	105⅞
Swiss Confed 8s '40	104¼	104⅛
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104½	104½
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '52	99⅝	99⅝
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	81⅝	81½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92½	92½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100¼	100⅛
U K Of Br & I 6½s '37	106	105⅞
Uni StlW 6½s C '51	81½	81½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	91¾	91½
Vienna 6s '52	86½	86
Warsaw 7s '58	69½	69
Wurtemberg 7s '54	90¾	90½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	90⅝	90⅛

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

A turn for the better development during the week ended Sept. 27 for the Associated Gas & Electric System, which in that period produced 1.9 per cent more electricity than in the corresponding week of 1929. The increase stood out in marked contrast to the 3.2 per cent decline reported by the National Electric Light Association for the industry as a whole.

NO HUPP MOTOR DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—Hupp Motor Car Corp. omits the quarterly dividend of 50 cents due at this time.

UTILITY HAS BIG PROGRAM OF EXPANSION

American Commonwealths Power Assets Over $200,000,000—Earnings Rise

(Article 31)

By G. R. ERICSON

When security values are crumbling and confidence in the business outlook is severely shaken, it is heartening to cast an analytical eye on the progress of a company which is steadily forging ahead in a consistent program of expansion which has given it holdings or subsidiaries in 26 states and in Canada and serving a population of about 2,600,000 in close to 400 communities. This public utility whose growth has been so conspicuous is American Commonwealths Power Corporation.

While its corporate existence extends back only to January, 1927, when it was organized under Delaware laws, it controls large companies whose history goes back generations and which have been successful in the gas, light and power business in their respective communities.

Under the far-seeing generalship of F. T. Hulswit, president, and one of the country's keenest utility managers, it has developed into a far-flung organization with assets substantially exceeding $200,000,000, gross income last year of $25,593,000 or some 43 per cent greater than the year before and a balance available for reserves, federal taxes and common dividends of $3,855,780, or some 200 per cent above the 1928 balance.

Widespread Organization

American Commonwealths Power was organized for the purpose of acquiring control of Community Power & Light Co. serving 166 communities in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico and Kansas, and various utility investments held by American States Securities Corp. Control was later obtained of General Public Utilities Company whose subsidiaries served approximately 100 communities in Arizona, Texas, Louisiana, Florida, Nebraska, New Mexico and South Dakota and which was grouped with the Community Power system under the American Community Power Company.

The formation of the American Gas & Power Company brought all of American Commonwealths' main artificial gas manufacturing and distributing companies under one group, including Bangor Gas Light Company, Birmingham Gas Company, Industrial Gas Corporation, Jacksonville Gas Company, Minneapolis Gas Light Company, St. Augustine Gas & Electric Light Company and Savannah Gas Company. A subsidiary, Union Gas Utilities, Inc., serves a population of 100,000 with natural and artificial gas in 27 cities and towns in Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

The company has engaged in an aggressive expansion program since 1928. Last year it acquired the National Gas & Power Corporation whose subsidiaries supply gas to communities in Alabama, Colorado, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Virginia and Wisconsin and electricity in South Carolina and North Carolina. In September, 1929, it bought the Interstate Fuel & Light Company giving gas service in Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana, and control of Ramapo Gas Corporation and West Shore Gas Company.

Acquisitions in 1930

Acquisitions this year include control of Lowell Gas Light Co., Mass., the Vermont Lighting Corp., serving Barre, Springfield, and St. Albans, Vt., and three other gas companies serving St. Johnsbury, Vt., Ware and North Attleboro, Mass.

Its most important addition this year was the purchase of control of the Dominion Gas & Electric Co., a $33,600,000 concern, with subsidiaries serving more than 100 communities with gas, electric light and power in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Of interest, too, as indicating possible future direction of expansion is the company's portfolio of investments as shown under its "Special Investment Fund."

As of March 1, 1930, there was included in its assets 15,000 shares of American Superpower Corp. common, 10,000 shares of Central Public Service Corp. class A common, 105,950 shares of United Light & Power class B common, 10,000 shares of Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates common and various other utility holdings.

The market value of these investments early last August was in the neighborhood of $11,000,000, or more than twice the cost.

As of Dec. 31, 1929, the company's major physical properties consisted of 2203 miles of transmission lines, 2015 miles of electric distribution lines, 157 miles of water mains, 4587 miles of gas mains, electric generating stations of 87,934 k. v. a. capacity and gas generating stations of 41,500,000 cu. ft. daily capacity. It had available also a natural and by-products gas supply to subsidiaries of 60,000,000 cu. ft. daily.

Sales Gaining in 1930

Sales of electrical energy last year totaled 137,065,817 kilowatt hours; natural gas 14,210,117,000 cubic feet; artificial gas 10,448,279,000 cubic feet, and water 741,967,000 gallons. Substantial gains over last year are shown in 1930 sales thus far. For the 12 months to Aug. 31, 1930, electricity sold totaled 145,710,539 kilowatt hours, a gain of 10 per cent over the previous 12 months, and gas sales were 9 per cent higher.

Earnings have naturally expanded with growth in size of the system. Gross income in 1927 of $8,131,835 rose to $17,871,714 in 1928 and to $25,593,046 in 1929. Net earnings before reserves and federal taxes advanced from $1,167,272 to $1,907,121 in 1928, and to $4,483,120 last year.

On this basis, net for the common after first and second preferred dividends was equal to $1.78 a share on 717,344 shares in 1928, and to $2.29 a share on 1,680,240 shares in 1929.

That the earnings trend continues upward during the present business recession is shown by the report for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1930, when gross totaled $27,570,124, compared with $20,953,602 in the preceding 12 months, and profit after charges but before reserves and federal taxes was $5,393,948, compared with $3,114,655 in the year ended Aug. 31, 1929.

Gas Chief Revenue Producer

Better still the company is saving a larger part of its gross dollar than before. Percentage of net to gross in 1928 was 10.7, in 1929, 14.8, and in the 12 months to Aug. 31, 1930, 19.5 per cent.

Gross revenues last year were derived as follows: Gas 52.4 per cent; electricity, 26.48 per cent; ice, 6.53 per cent; water, 1.53 per cent; oil and gasoline, 0.64 per cent and miscellaneous 1.278 per cent.

Customers numbered 405,849 as of Dec. 31, 1929. Stockholders last July exceeded 35,000, while holders of the common stock totaled more than 13,500 compared with 6855 in July, 1929.

The latest balance sheet available, July 31, 1930, shows total assets of $209,700,000, with current assets of $18,084,746, $7,115,295 of which is cash, against current liabilities of $13,993,434, a considerably better showing than at the end of last year when current liabilities exceeded current assets by nearly $2,000,000.

Funded debt of $18,616,000 compared with $12,386,490 seven months before, while subsidiaries' funded debt totals $80,331,333, an increase of nearly $2,000,000 since the first of the year.

Capital on the above date consists of 23,767 shares of $7 first preferred, 55,379 shares of $6.50 first preferred, 27,209 shares of $6 first preferred, 13,711 shares of $7 second preferred, 1,362,471 shares of class A common and 541,591 shares of class B common.

Dividends on the class A and B common are being paid at the rate of 10 per cent a year in stock, payable quarterly. In this respect American Commonwealths Power follows the procedure of a number of utilities, notably North American Company, which pay out dividends in stock to conserve cash for expansion and improvements.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TERRY LEADS THE NATIONAL

First New York Player to Win the Batting Honors Since 1915

NEW YORK (AP) — The National League batting championship returned to New York for the first time since Larry Doyle captured the title in 1915 as Bill Terry, Giants' first baseman, led the senior circuit with an average of .401, according to figures released Oct. 4 and including the final games.

Terry's average was 81 points better than the figures compiled by Doyle, but was only eight points better than Babe Herman of Brooklyn, who ranked second to the Giants' slugger. Herman finished an easy second, his .393 average leading Klein of the Phillies by seven percentage points.

Also Makes Most Hits

The honor of connecting with the most hits also went to Terry as he pounded out 254 blows to tie the National League record made by Frank O'Doul of Philadelphia last year. O'Doul, who won the batting crown last year, finished fourth, but Klein, a team mate, took plenty of honors. He tallied the most runs, 158, to set a new modern National League record and also established a new league record for two-base hits, accounting for 59, which was three better than the previous mark made by Delehanty, also of the Phillies, in 1899.

Another league record fell by the wayside as Hack Wilson of the Chicago Cubs sent 56 homers soaring over the outfield fences, to better Klein's previous mark of 43 made in 1929. Wilson also hung up a new mark in runs driven in, sending 190 across the plate. This was a new major-league record, the old mark of 175 having been made by Gehrig of the Yankees in 1927.

Comorosky Gets Most Triples

The triples title went to Adam Comorosky of the Pirates with 23, while Hazen Cuyler revived the art of base stealing, stole 36 during the season.

Dazzy Vance retained his strikeout leadership, fanning 175, but pitching honors in games won and lost went to Clarence Mitchell of New York, who finished with 11 victories as against three defeats for an average of .786. Fred Fitzsimmons was the actual leader among the regulars, however, turning in 19 victories while losing only 7. Malone, Chicago, and Kremer, Pittsburgh, tied for the lead in total victories, each turning in 20 wins.

The team batting championship fell to the Giants, who hit for .318, two points better than the major-league mark established by Detroit in 1921. The Giants also captured the fielding title with an average of .7930, just a fraction of a point better than Cincinnati and Chicago.

GLEDHILL AND LOTT IN PACIFIC FINALS

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—George M. Lott Jr., Chicago Davis Cup tennis star, and Keith E. Gledhill, Stanford student, entered the finals of the Pacific coast championships on the Berkeley Tennis Club courts, Oct. 3, after hard-fought battles.

Lott defeated Cranston W. Holman, San Francisco 6—3, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, and Gledhil eliminated Edward G. Chandler, former intercollegiate titleholder and present state champion, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 0—6, 6—4.

In the men's doubles Wilmer L. Allison and John W. Van Ryn defeated Phil Neer, San Francisco and Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, 6—4, 6—4 to enter the finals. Laurason Driscoll, Burlingame, Calif., and Bradshaw Harrison, San Bruno, a pair of "unknowns," won from the second seeded team of J. Gilbert Hall, East Orange, N. J., and Lott, 7—5, 6—3, in a quarterfinal.

Mrs. L. A. Harper of San Francisco and Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., star, won two matches in the mixed doubles event. They defeated Patsy McCoy and Neil Brown, both of San Francisco, 6—4, 6—3, in a third round match, and then eliminated Marjorie Gladman of Los Angeles and Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., 6—2, 8—6, in a quarterfinal battle.

In another third round mixed doubles match Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, and Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Stratford, San Francisco, 8—6, 6—2.

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody won in the semifinal women's match from Edith Cross, 6—4, 6—3.

Marjorie Gladman, Los Angeles, and Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., entered the finals of the women's doubles by eliminating Mrs. William Henry and Ethel Burkhardt, both of San Francisco, 7—5, 8—6. They will meet the winner of the Edith Cross-Mrs. L. A. Harper vs. Dorothy Weisel-Mrs. Golda M. Goss match which was called Oct. 3 in the second set on account of darkness.

NEW DAVIS CUP ZONE HAS FIVE NATIONS

PARIS (AP)—Five nations have entered the newly organized South American zone of Davis Cup tennis competition. They are Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and Chile.

The draw for the new zone was made Oct. 3 and resulted as follows:

First round—Paraguay vs. Argentina, winner meeting Uruguay in second round.

Third round—Brazil vs. Chile, winner to meet survivor of competition among Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay.

The zone champion will meet the survivor of play in the North American zone.

HEARD LANDS IN PLYMOUTH, ENG.

PLYMOUTH, Eng. (AP)—Captain Ned Heard, who commanded Sir Thomas J. Lipton's yacht Shamrock V., when it was defeated by Harold S. Vanderbilt's Enterprise off Newport, R. I., last month, and the crew of the Shamrock landed Oct. 4 from the Cedonia. "We were beaten by mechanical devices which made the Enterprise a faster boat," was Captain Heard's comment.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Resumed on Page Three 4a

NEW HEAD COACH AT MINNESOTA

H. O. Crisler Finds Few Lettermen Out for Football Eleven

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—University of Minnesota, with a new coach and a green team, is regarded as one of the mystery elevens in the football championship race of the Intercollegiate Conference. According to H. O. Crisler, new head coach who was formerly assistant to Prof. A. A. Stagg at University of Chicago, the Gophers should go through the season with a fair showing. They won their first game, 48 to 0, from South Dakota State University.

"Our lettermen are scarce and for the greater part we must depend upon our sophomores," said Coach Crisler. If the new men develop the confidence necessary to go through the first climax on our schedule with Vanderbilt and Stanford Universities we should come through with a fairly good record."

Eleven lettermen are included in a squad of about 50 players out this fall. Heading the list is the versatile W. O. Brockmeyer '31 of Monkato, Minn., who was elected captain two weeks ago. He is the first Gopher football leader to be chosen in two years, as the practice of choosing a captain was abolished by the Senate Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics at Minnesota in 1928.

Halfback Calls Signals

Brockmeyer holds the position of left halfback on the varsity and calls signals. He has won his letter during the past two years and was one of the consistent ground gainers in the South Dakota game, covering 136 yards in 15 plays and scoring one touchdown.

Another veteran back is C. E. Relbeth '32, dashing junior ball carrier, who is looked on as the best halfback on the squad. P. E. Kirk '31, another speed merchant and letterman of two years, has recently been declared eligible. R. E. Leksell '31, fullback, who was understudy to B. A. Nagurski, star fullback and tackle of last fall, is making a strong bid for this position this fall. J. P. Somers '32, another letterman who was used as substitute at halfback, is also working hard for a first-team position.

In the line Coach Crisler has a handful of lettermen headed by C. L. Munn '31, stocky tackle of 210 pounds who was made over from a fullback last fall. Munn may prove extremely valuable to the team because of his kicking ability, many of his spirals traveling for 50 and 60 yards, and his accurate kicking after touchdown.

Two Veteran Guards

P. E. Berry '32, 195-pound lineman, is another tackle prospect who wears the "M" monogram. R. P. Reihsen '32, guard, and E. G. Appman '31, two other veterans are out for guard. Appman was ineligible last fall but played during his sophomore year.

H. V. Anderson '31, rangy 180-pounder, and R. W. Hoefler '31, with two years service behind him, are veterans who are working hard to hold their positions as ends in the face of the new competition. The center post finds Lloyd Stein '32, a varsity man of last fall who did not see enough competition to win his letter, and S. O. Koski '32, who alternated at center in 1929.

Among the promising sophomores is K. H. MacDougal '33, of Lansing, Mich., diminutive halfback who weighs some 145 pounds, but who is the fastest man on the squad and who is the hardest man on the field to stop. MacDougal made 36 yards in six plays against South Dakota and scored two touchdowns. S. J. Swartz '33, another promising sophomore ball carrier who is very adapt at throwing and receiving passes, and W. J. Hass '32, another newcomer who is out for football for the first time, are both good prospects for the first team. Swartz scored one touchdown against South Dakota.

J. A. Manders '33, of Milbank, S. D., husky sophomore weighing 205 pounds, is crowding Leskell for the fullback position left vacant by the graduation of Nagurski. Manders is a strong defensive player and uses his weight to good advantage in hitting the line. He made one touchdown and kicked three goals after touchdown against South Dakota.

Developing Strong Line

The line has been the chief concern of the Gopher coaching staff and a new group of men is being developed to strengthen the front wall. A. G. Krezowski '31 is the best-looking prospect for end man among the new men. He came to Minnesota from St. Thomas College, where he played on the varsity eleven for two years. He is rangy and his ability to receive passes and play a strong defensive game has brought him favor with Coach Crisler. W. J. Ohlsen '32, another speedy end, lacks the range of Krezowski but may be used as a utility player. Other men who are candidates for end include M. C. Dillner '33, sophomore, and E. W. Nelson '31, who has been used in scrimmage a great deal during the season thus far.

Among the new tackle candidates are P. H. Boland '32 and M. E. Wells '33, both weighing over 200 pounds, and H. E. Nichols '32 and H. J. Kroll '32. Nichols is a sophomore who has made a good impression on the coaches and Kroll was on the squad last year but did not make his letter.

Thre men are outstanding among the guards, the first being Phillip Gross '32, of last year's reserves; J. W. Dennerley '32, a small, but strong, defensive player, and K. F. Gay '33, a member of the family of Gays of Moose Lake, who has two brothers on previous Minnesota elevens. A. S. Teeter '31 is also trying for guard. He is one of the Teeter twins out for the team, his brother, A. M. Teeter '31, being a center candidate.

Sprinter Out for Halfback

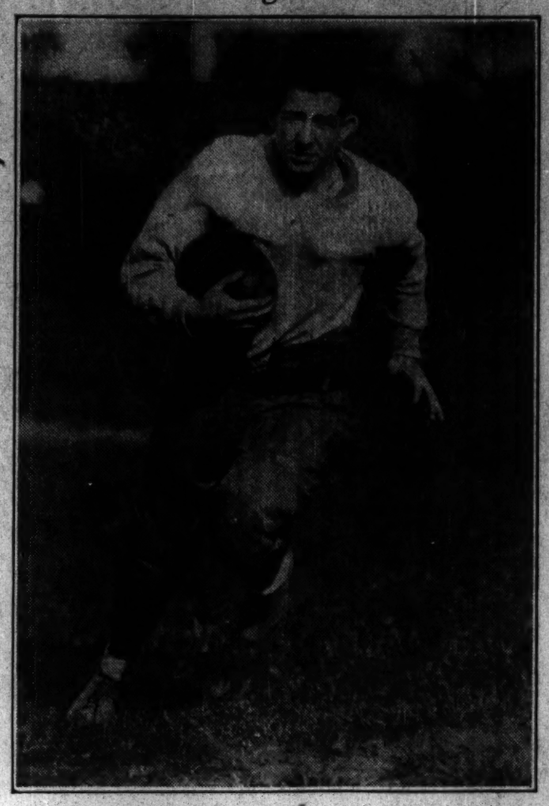
J. A. Hass '32, brother of W. L. Hass '32, was a dash man of the track team last spring and at the present time is trying for a halfback position. His speed is his strongest point and Coach Crisler has him listed for a pinch-hitter at halfback.

A. E. Arsenault '32, probably the smallest man on the squad, weighs about 145 pounds, has bid for the position of halfback. He may be used as a reserve because of his speed, as he could not stand the wear of a full game. M. E. Gordon '31, is trying for quarterback for the third consecutive season although he was never on the first team. He is a good passer and may be used in this capacity.

A new coaching system is being instituted at Minnesota with Crisler. He succeeded Dr. C. W. Spears, former all-American guard at Dartmouth College, who left to coach at the University of Oregon. Assisting Coach Crisler is E. E. Weiman, former head coach at Michigan and line coach at Vanderbilt, who is handling the Minnesota line. G. G. McCormick is the new backfield coach. He formerly coached Columbus College at Sioux Falls, S. D., and another new coach is A. O. Baston, in charge of the ends. He was formerly captain and end of the famous Minnesota team of 1916.

Crisler's new system at Minnesota finds a great deal of concentration on freshman players. A complete staff has been put in charge of the new players with Sigmund Harris, former Gopher quarterback, as chief freshman mentor. Assisting him are G. O. McKinnon, Minnesota center for three years; O. C. McCrerry, fullback at the Gopher college in 1921 and 1922; G. M. Tuttle, Minnesota end in 1926 and 1927; S. W. Finger, varsity track coach and former fullback at Chicago; Blaine McKusick, Gopher wrestling mentor, and L. F. Keller, instructor in physical education.

A Star in 'Big Ten' Football



G. O. ROSS '31
Indiana University Football Team

SIMMONS WINS BATTING CROWN

Semiofficial Returns Show Athletic Star Beat Gehrig of Yankees

CHICAGO (AP)—Semiofficial returns from the hard-fought American League batting championship race reveal that Al Simmons of the Philadelphia Athletics won the crown by exactly two points over Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees.

The averages, official up to and including games of Sept. 21 and unofficial for the last week of the season, gave Simmons a percentage of .381 to Gehrig's .379. It was one of the closest races in the junior loop's history.

If the semiofficial averages hold, Simmons will be the first Athletic to win the American League batting crown since Napoleon Lajoie won it 29 years ago.

So close was the race for leading positions that only 32 points separated the 10 best batters in the league. In addition to Simmons and Gehrig there were Babe Ruth, New York, and Carl Reynolds, Chicago, .359; Mickey Cochrane, Philadelphia, .357; Urban Hodapp, Cleveland, .355; Edward Morgan, Cleveland, .352; Dick Porter, Cleveland, .351; Sam Rice, Washington, .350, and Heinie Manush, Washington, .349.

Gehrig captured three individual batting championships, however. He led the league in hits with 220, in hits for most bases 419, and in runs batted in with 174, just one run shy of the record he established in 1929, and which was shattered this year by Hack Wilson in the National League. Simmons led in scoring with 152 runs; Hodapp led the field with 50 doubles, Earl Combs of the Yankees had 22 triples, Babe Ruth led with his 49 home runs, while Marty McManus of Detroit led the base stealers with a collection of 23.

Robert M. Grove of the Athetics easily won the pitching championship for the second successive year. The Rangy Southpaw won 28 games and lost 5, a far better mark than his 1929 average of 20 victories and 6 defeats. He was strikeout king again with 209 victims.

The Yankees all but swept the field in team batting. They had a season's average of .309 and led in every department except doubles, a department led by Cleveland with a 344 collection. The Yanks scored 1060 runs, rapped out 1683 hits for a new record total of 2645 bases, hammered out 108 triples and 152 home runs. The Athletics led in fielding with a .975 percentage, one better than Washington's average, but the Red Sox had the best double-play combination with a total of 162.

Cardinals Make Desperate Stand

ST. LOUIS (AP)—As the St. Louis Cardinals win their pennants in the even years and World Series play opens in National League cities in the odd years, the Red Birds came back to St. Louis Oct. 4 for the third time in five seasons after they had opened the battle for baseball supremacy away from home.

Gabby Street brought his players to Sportsman's Park with nothing to show for their efforts at Shibe Park against the Philadelphia Athletics, world champions. In this he was in exactly the desperate situation faced by Bill McKechnie two years ago when he arrived from the Yankee Stadium with nothing but a deficit. On the other hand, in 1926 Rogers Hornsby, after two games in New York, had an even break.

The home grounds have not been good to the Cardinals in World Series play. The 1926 series, which they won, was not captured at home but in New York. After losing one and winning one at the Yankee Stadium, the Missourians lost two out of three here, a brilliant shutout by Jess Haines being the only victory, but this kept the Cardinals in the series and they returned to New York to take two in a row and the world's championship.

No National League champion has won a series from the American standard bearer since that seven-game battle in 1926 when Grover Cleveland Alexander, in the rôle of relief pitcher, protected the thin margin of the team then managed by Hornsby.

The present day Cardinals admittedly faced a stern assignment in the games at home. With two losses behind them they knew that unless they could take the third game of the series, they would have only a slight chance to overtake the flying Athletics, who were riding high on the crest of a winning wave, and having been made even more confident by their ability to make every hit count in the first two games.

The Cardinals are in position to make a record, for should they win now they would do something no team has done before. There is no record of a club winning in a seven-game World Series after losing the first two games. It has been done once in a nine-game series.

MASSACHUSETTS WOMEN WIN

Massachusetts won the women's annual interstate golf tournament at the Dedham Polo and Country Club, Oct. 3, scoring 13 points to 9 for Connecticut and 5 for Rhode Island. Massachusetts defeated Connecticut 8 matches to 3 and won from Rhode Island, 7 to 2; while Connecticut defeated Rhode Island 6 to 3.

MISS FORDYCE DEFEATS MRS. STETSON

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Miss Louise Fordyce, Youngstown, O., Oct. 3 won the Berthellyn Golf Cup, defeating in the final round Mrs. Helen B. Stetson, Philadelphia, 3 and 4.

INDIANA HAS MANY NEW MEN

Coach H. O. Page Expects to Develop Light but Fast Eleven

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Having won its opening game, the Indiana University football team is rounding into shape under the guidance of Coach H. O. Page, and his staff of assistants. The first game, a 14-to-0 victory over Miami University of Ohio, here, served to crystallize the team and improve the expectations of its followers.

Many new candidates are appearing in the lineups, filling vacancies by graduation. The team promises to be light, but fast, and should make a respectable showing against even the best opposition. The Hoosiers are likely to surprise at least one big team, as is their custom each season.

Beyrl Hanson '30, veteran end, is not in shape yet and until he is ready the wing positions will be taken care of by W. B. Dickey '33, P. B. Richardson '30, and Vern Olson '33. Dickey is tall and fast. Richardson is short, but aggressive. Olson is a promising sophomore. W. N. Blagrave '32, R. J. Tiernan '33, and R. N. Loring '33 are also out for this position.

Paul Jasper '31, H. N. Shanahan '31, M. C. Mcutchins '33, and C. A. Brady '33 are the outstanding candidates for tackle. Jasper and Shanahan are veterans. Mcutchins and Brady are sophomores and have been showing much promise. J. T. Zeller '32, W. H. Rehm '33, A. H. Rascher '32, J. A. Keckich '33, and R. E. Johnson '33 are the outstanding guards. Zeller and Rascher are hard-hitting veterans. Rehm, Keckich, and Johnson have been showing ability.

B. N. Mankowski '31 is a veteran center. W. G. Spannuth '33 and N. E. Baxter '31 should see much action at this position.

Four men are battling for the position of quarterback. They are L. O. Ashby '32, C. L. Brubaker '31, M. J. Dross '32, and V. P. Dauer '32. Ashby and Brubaker are veterans, and can handle a team well. Dauer is fast and has good ball-carrying ability. Dross, a last year "B" team man is small but fast and elusive.

G. O. Ross '31, who is playing his third year at halfback for Indiana, will be the ace of the backfield. Other halfbacks are Stanley Saluski '33, G. T. Parks '33, G. J. Hay '33, and W. R. Hoover '33. Saluski is the most promising of these sophomores.

E. M. Hughes '31 is a veteran fullback. Otis Edmonds '33 is a good punter and plunger. Eugene Opasic '33 is another promising fullback.

Two of the biggest games on the schedule this year take place when the Hoosiers journey to Dallas, Tex., where they assist in the dedication of Southern Methodist's new stadium and when they visit South Bend to meet Notre Dame.

Yale Oarsmen Get 1930 Crew Awards

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Twelve oarsmen received the major Y, nine members of the Yale varsity boat that rowed against Harvard last spring and two seniors in the junior varsity shell, according to an announcement by the athletic board of control of Yale, Oct. 3.

In all there were some 38 awards, the Y with crossed oars going to the junior varsity oarsmen and numerals to the oarsmen in the freshman and combination boats.

It was also announced that Robert L. Messimer Jr. '31, captain of swimming, and Charles C. Hardy '31, captain of soccer and manager of basketball, had been elected to represent the minor sports on the undergraduate athletic association board, the other members of which are the captains and managers of the major sports. The awards follow:

Crew (major Y)—R. L. Anthony '31, J. G. Rogers Jr. '31, L. H. Goodbody '31, A. S. Blagden Jr. '30, Capt. S. P. McCalmont '30, W. R. Tappen '30, W. W. Gurnsey '30, W. F. Gillespie Jr. '31, L. W. Ladd '30, W. B. Mos'e '30, J. S. Turner '30 and Hamilton Hitt '30, manager.

Crew (Y with crossed oars)—E. L. Cussler '32, R. L. Goodale '32, S. J. Foster '31, R. D. Irving '31, D. B. Manuel '32, S. H. Gillespie Jr. '32, James Knott '32 and F. B. Draper '31.

The following appointments were ratified for the 1930-'31 crew season: D. G. Austin '31, manager; W. R. Teller Jr., assistant manager.

SIR THOMAS ALMOST FEELS LIKE A HERO

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng. (AP) — Sir Thomas Lipton, veteran yachtsman, on arrival here Oct. 3 confirmed a recent New York statement that he would challenge again for the America's Cup and at the same time announced that he would build a sixth Shamrock for the international contest.

Sir Thomas expressed not a word of disappointment at the defeat of Shamrock V by Enterprise.

"Everything was done properly and fairly," he said. "I could find fault with nothing excepting perhaps that the boat I was racing against went a little bit too fast."

"Is there to be another Shamrock?" he was asked.

"O, yes!" he declared.

"And is she going to challenge?"

"I shall not build the boat as a curiosity. I shall try and get back the old mug," was his rejoinder.

Asked when he would issue the challenge, Sir Thomas said:

"I do not know yet. It is a bit too soon. It is under consideration and I want to race as soon as possible."

Discussing his personal plans for the immediate future Sir Thomas said:

"I'm going home by train right now to have a jolly good rest. My word! They did give me a time over there! I almost feel a hero."

CHICAGO ENDS TOUR

SENDAI, Japan (AP)—The University of Chicago baseball squad, which invaded Japan on a tour for 15 games with various organizations and schools here, ended its playing round by losing to the Tomon Club, 5 to 4. Chicago, however, secured an even break in the total games, winning and losing seven, and playing one tie.

College Football Scores

Abilene Christian 18, John Tarleton 0.
Arizona 26, Calif. Tech. 12.
Austin 6, N. T. Teachers 0.
Carbondale Teachers 12, C. G. Teachers 6.
Chillicothe B. C. 7, William Jewell 6.
Cincinnati 6, Kentucky Wesleyan 0.
Clemson 13, Citadel 7.
Coe 8, Simpson 0.
Dayton 22, Georgetown (Ky.) 0.
Detroit 21, Albion 0.
Duquesne 39, Detroit Teach 0.
Eau Claire S. T. 7, Northland 6.
Georgetown 16, Loyola (Chicago) 6.
Geneva 33, Canisius 7.
Grove City 21, St. Francis 0.
Haskell 26, Baker 6.
Howard 20, Jacksonville S. T. 0.
Illinois Normal 12, S. M. Teachers 6.
Indiana S. N. 8, Franklin 0.
John Carroll 0, Wittenberg 0.
Kansas Wes. 45, McPherson 0.
LaCrosse Teachers 7, Columbia Col. 6.
Magnolia A. & M. 7, Ouachita 0.
Manchester 13, Wabash 12.
Marquette 6, Grinnell 0.
Milliken 6, Cornell 0.
Millsaps 20, Mississippi S. T. 0.
Mount Union 16, Kent State 6.
McKendree 6, Evansville 0.
North Dakota 16, Davis-Elkins 0.
Northwestern Teach. 27, Sterling 7.
Oakland City 12, Indiana C. N. 6.
Ohio University 12, Butler 7.
Oklahoma City 21, St. Louis 6.
Oregon 14, Drake 7.
Phillips 25, Bethany 0.
Rockhurst 46, Drury 0.
S. C. Teachers 0, Newberry 0.
San Diego 6, Panama 6.
Southwestern 13, Friends 7.
Temple 28, St. Thomas 2.
Texas Tech. 14, N. M. Aggies 6.
Trinity 20, Daniel Baker 7.
Upper Iowa 12, Western Union 0.
Western Maryland 50, Baltimore 0.
Wichita 6, Pittsburgh Teach 0.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Harvard 3, Wesleyan 1.
Swarthmore 2, F. & M. 0.

Thebaud and Bluenose to Meet Off Gloucester, Mass.

United States and Nova Scotia Fishing Schooners Will Engage in Fifth Fisherman's Race Between Boats From Those Two Countries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Reminiscent of the days when fishermen crowded on all sail to beat the other boat to the market, there will be held off Cape Ann during the next 10 days a series of interrational fishermen's races of the sail, between the schooners Gertrude L. Thebaud of this port and the Bluenose of Lunenberg, N. S., for a cup offered by Sir Thomas J. Lipton. The races are scheduled for Thursday, Oct. 9, and Saturday, Oct. 11, with a third race, if necessary, on Monday, Oct. 13, Columbus Day.

As the course for all the races will not be far off shore, over a 15-mile triangle sail twice round, with the start at the Eastern Point whistler and the finish just inside the mouth of the harbor, the contests under ordinary weather conditions can be easily seen from the rocks between Old Mother Ann and the end of the Cape. It is expected that 20,000 or 30,000 people will occupy this rugged shore line where they can watch the racing without money and without price.

Fifth International Match

The match will be the fifth sailed between Gloucester and Nova Scotia fishing schooners in the past 10 years, and the tenth fisherman's race held in Massachusetts Bay since the initial contest 82 years ago. It will also be the third appearance of the Bluenose at Gloucester and her fourth international race. As the Nova Scotian schooner is somewhat larger than the Thebaud both in size, tonnage and sail carrying capacity, it is expected that she will defeat the Gloucester boat despite the fact that the latter was built less than a year ago, and is designed more like a yacht, being, in fact, a product of Paine, Belknap and Skene, yacht architects and producers of the Boston cup defender Yankee.

The principal dimensions of the two boats are as follows:

Gertrude L. Thebaud—Length over all 123 ft.; waterline, 101 ft.; beam, 25ft.; draft, 15 ft.; weight, 137 tons; sail area, 7700 sq. ft.

Bluenose—Length over all, 143 ft.; waterline, 111 ft.; beam, 27 ft.; draft, 15.5 ft.; weight, 172 tons; sail area, 10,000 sq. ft.

The Thebaud will be commanded by Capt. Ben Pine, a well-known Gloucester fisherman, who has sailed in several international contests and handled the Arthur D. Story, which finished a close second to the Progress in the fisherman's race last year with the Elsie and William H. Gorton.

At the wheel of the Bluenose will be her veteran skipper, Capt. Angus Walters, who has sailed her in every race and in most of her fishing trips. The Bluenose is expected from Halifax, Oct. 6, under escort of the Dominion cruiser Champlain. The usual fleet of Coast Guard power boats will be on hand to patrol the course as in the cup races off Newport last month.

The two contestants are representative of the new and old-fashioned methods of deep-sea fishing. The Thebaud built at Essex, Mass., last winter, has an underbody like a yacht, in fact, closely resembles that of the Yankee. Furthermore, she has pursued her calling entirely by use of an oil-burning marine engine, a rag of a mainsail being carried entirely for steadying purposes, and furled halfway up the mast when going to or coming in from her fishing trips.

Sends Motor Ashore

In order, therefore, to enable her to compete with the Bluenose, she had to send her motor ashore, and equip herself like a yacht, with a complete suit of sails, made by the United Sail Lofts of this port.

To handle these sails, the water front had to be scoured for men, for the Gloucester and Boston fisherman of today knows very little about canvas or the setting of light kites, such as maintopmast staysails and flying jibs, although nearly all of them are quite familiar with every part of a marine motor. The mast-head man on the Progress, which won last year, was a 74-year-old veteran who sailed in the fisherman's race of 1892. It is expected that Captain Pine will call upon some of his yachting friends of Eastern Point and Marblehead to serve as an afterguard.

The Bluenose was built in Lunenburg in 1921 from designs by W. J. Rouse, and has never carried a marine engine, making all her trips under canvas. She has had many narrow escapes from the fate which overtook several other international fishermen, such as the Delawana, Esperanto, Puritan, Elizabeth Howard, Columbia and Henry Ford.

A few years ago, there was unearthed at Rochester, N. Y., an old marine spyglass, which proved to be the prize for a fisherman's race held off Gloucester, on May 24, 1848, and won by the pilot boat Globe of Newburyport, commanded by Capt. Charles Lunt, one of the leading mackerel fishermen of his day.

The next race was also held in Massachusetts Bay in 1892 over a 41-mile course in connection with the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Gloucester. The race was sailed in a very heavy easterly breeze, and the Ethel B. Jacobs of Gloucester was leading when her main gaff was carried away and the Harry L. Belden of Boston, which had arrived from the fishing grounds that morning and still carried her catch, won.

In 1907 another fisherman's race was sailed in the bay in connection with Old Home Week, for a cup also offered by Sir Thomas Lipton, and won by the Rose Dorothea of Provincetown.

Halifax Herald Trophy

In 1920, the Halifax Herald offered a cup for fishermen and the Esperanto, hastily fitted out by Benjamin A. Smith of Gloucester won it in a series of races with the Delawana off Sambro Head. To defend the cup, Boston and Gloucester fishermen, in 1921, built the Mayflower, which was barred as being too much like a yacht. The Elsie, which was substituted, was beaten by the Bluenose.

The Canadians consented to sail the next race in 1922 at Gloucester on account of the 300th anniversary, and after some controversy, the Bluenose won the necessary two races from the Henry Ford and carried the cup home.

The next year, 1923, the Massachusetts fisherman built the Columbia, which went to Halifax, and won the cup, the Bluenose withdrawing in the deciding contest.

While there have been no international fishermen's races in seven years, the Columbia defeated the Henry Ford off Gloucester in 1926 in two exciting races off Cape Ann.

Last year came a four-cornered contest between local fishermen which brought on two indecisive drifting races, and was finally won by the Progress in the third attempt. The Arthur D. Story, sailed by Captain Pine, led most of the way; but the Progress, with Prof. George Owen of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a well-known yacht designer and yachtsman at the wheel, caught her, just before the turn into the harbor and won by a few minutes. The Elsie was third and the William H. Gorton fourth.

As the Progress was a third the size of the Story, many local fishermen believe that the Thebaud has a chance of winning the Lipton cup in the 1930 contest.

New York Leading in Lesley Cup Golf

LESLEY CUP MATCH STANDING

Team	Points
Metropolitan	32½
Pennsylvania	36½
Massachusetts	31
Canada	10

PINE VALLEY, N. J. (AP)—Led by Jess W. Sweetser, former British and United States amateur champion, the Metropolitan Golf Association team ended its first day's defense of the Lesley Cup by gaining a 6-point lead over Pennsylvania, its leading rival, at the end of the Scotch eightsome and singles matches on the Pine Valley links Oct. 3.

Massachusetts and Canada were left far behind and only by a complete reversal of form by the two leading teams in the matches Oct. 4 will they have a chance of winning the 25-year-old trophy.

Sweetser was the big gun for the New Yorkers and started his team toward piling up an imposing advantage by shooting a par equaling 70 in the afternoon singles matches and smothering his three intersectional opponents.

Penn Leads at Lunch Time

Pennsylvania led at lunch time, but could not duplicate as individuals their brilliant playing as partners.

Shortly after Sweetser had finished his round to make the score read one-half point in favor of New York, J. Wood Platt, of Philadelphia, made a clean sweep of his matches to send the Pennsylvania team into the lead again.

Then Gene Homans, runner-up to Bobby Jones in the United States amateur at Merion last week, with three victories, gave the New Yorkers a commanding lead.

Sweetser's 70 was made up of very steady golf. One birdie on each half of the round and two three-putt greens gave him a 6 and 5 victory over Max R. Marston, of Pennsylvania, and J. M. Bachelder of Massachusetts, and a 4 and 2 win over C. Ross Somerville of Canada. Had Sweetser holed a 10-foot putt on the home green, he would have scored a 69.

Perkins Second Best

T. Philip Perkins, former British titleholder, won the honors for the next best round of the day with a 35—37—72. One stroke behind was "Chick" Grasse, Lowell (Mass.) city champion.

Platt, with a 39—35—74, defeated J. B. Nickles of Canada, 4 and 3, and Bill Blaney of Massachusetts and Maurice J. McCarthy Jr. of New York, each by the scores of 2 and 1. Platt and McCarthy halved the last 12 holes of the match in even par figures.

The Metropolitan team gained its lead mainly by Sweetser, Homans, Perkins, Driggs and Noyes winning every one of their singles matches. Platt, McCullough and Graham were the big point winners for Pennsylvania, while only Leonard Martin of Massachusetts, and Gordon Taylor of Canada, were able to capture all of the matches in their foursomes.

CUBS WIN 12 TO 1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—With an advantage of two wins to one loss, the Cubs entered the fourth game of the city championship series with the White Sox here Oct. 4. The Cubs won Oct. 3, 12 to 1, as Bud Teachout, lefthander, allowed the White Sox only four hits. The heavy hitters in the Cubs' batting order performed for a total of 18 hits, Hack Wilson getting three, Cuyler and Hartnett hitting triples and Grimm making a homer. Some 21,000 turned out at Wrigley Field. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cubs	0	2	0	1	2	3	2	2	x	12	18	2
White Sox	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	2

Batteries—Teachout and Hartnett for Cubs; Faber, Moore, Walsh and Autry for White Sox.

SHAUGHNESSY TO DULUTH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—T. J. Shaughnessy, president of the Chicago Shamrocks Hockey Club, left here Oct. 3 for Duluth, accompanied by John Farquhar, team manager, to attend a meeting of the American Hockey Association. Shaughnessy was reported to offer a rules resolution eliminating tie games and altering the method of computing standings from the point system to a percentage. At the same time the National Hockey League had a meeting scheduled here to decide whether the Pittsburgh franchise should be transferred to Philadelphia or Chicago.

VAN CAMP PACKING RIGHTS

Stockholders of Van Camp Packing Co. Inc., of record Sept. 30 have been offered the right to subscribe to $1,500,000 additional common stock in the ratio of two common shares at $7.50 with warrants for the purchase of two additional shares at $10 on or before Dec. 1, 1934, for each three shares held. The proceeds will provide additional working capital.

ITALY DEFEATS GERMANY

FLORENCE, Italy (AP)—Italy defeated Germany, 4 matches to 3, in the final round of the international tennis tournament here Oct. 4.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An extra insertion week end two editions of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal profits. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

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HOME, eastern shore, overlooking Mobile Bay; will share my home with woman or couple; located on highway Mobile to Fairhope; exceptional moderate; references exchanged. MISS HELEN L. GRAHAM, Montrose, Ala.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, experienced teacher, desires post as tutor, secretary or companion. P-66, The Christian Science Monitor, 1084 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN seeks position as cost accountant or credit manager with reliable firm. Address C. C. S., 314 S. 4th Street, Terre Haute, Indiana.

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HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1656 N. Sycamore. GRanite 8178.

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Local Classified

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading

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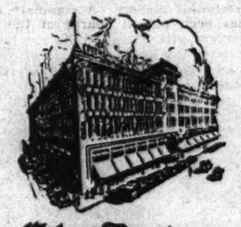

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Banking—All Departments
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Service and Repairs on all makes Batteries
3 Service Cars. — Free Road Service
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"Narrow and extra narrow," "Wide and extra wide," combination last. Widths AAAAA to EEE
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
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Electric Shoe Repairing
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and
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35 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
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Home Phone 8344 — Palm Beach, Florida

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Rentals—Sales
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Res. Phone 5-1[illegible] — West Palm Beach, Florida

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SARASOTA BRADENTON

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Exclusive Diamond Broker
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Shoes dyed any color
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Quality Material—Honest Service
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A Clean Service for Every Need.
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Shoes Clothing Furnishings
Catering to the better dressed man
"We outfit 'em from six to sixty"

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BURCH MILLINERY
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J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
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EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
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Shredded Wheat—a crisp breakfast food, all ready to serve.
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Roofs, Heating, Sheet Metal Work
Have Your Furnace Vacuum-Cleaned Now
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New Winter Styles Coats, Dresses, Hats
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Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
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"Say it with Flowers"
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FLORIST
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Expert Shoe Repairing
All Work Guaranteed

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Family Washing and Rough Dry Economy
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Incorporated
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A Service to Fit Every Purse
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Capital $500,000.00; Surplus Profits etc. Over $975,000.00
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Every Banking Service
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AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
Resources, $24,000,000.00

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"QUALITY WITH PRICE"
P. O. Box 202 Dial Phone 2-0533

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The Home Is the Only Competitor
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Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

ART INSTRUCTION

PARIS—Mesdames ROSENFELD, Officiers Academie, Societe Nationale Beaux-Arts, give private courses Drawing, Painting, Decoration. 153 Boulevard Malesherbes.

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SWITZERLAND

MOTHER established in Switzerland for the education of her children would gladly welcome other children (girls from 3 years, boys 3-9) to share home life and school advantages; French, music, winter sports, etc.; loving, efficient supervision; assistant is ex graduate of two home training schools of Edinburgh, Scotland; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply MRS. HILL, Castel Rivas 9, Territet-Montreux.

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PARIS—"Suzy OLLIVIER" (herself); dressmaking, lingerie; comes to your home. Write to 5 rue de Calais IXème. Telephone Central 34-05.

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PARIS SUBURBS—Mesdames MEYER, 6 rue Fontaine Asnières, receive paying guests and students; villa facing park; garden; garage.

POST WANTED

GERMANY—German (28) single, seeks post Germany or abroad, chemical technical industry (refrigerating industry O_2-N_2) also drawing talent. MAX ESTLER, Berlin-Tempelhof, Friedrich-Wilhelmstr. 67.

SERIOUS ACTIVE EXPERT offers efficient services as manager, administrator or supervisor for electric works or telephone works, preferably in Switzerland. Kindly apply The Christian Science Monitor Representative, Mühlebachstr. 59, Zürich 8, Switzerland.

YOUNG man with 10 years' extensive cost accounting experience seeks opportunity to serve in position of responsibility as business manager, factory superintendent or representative. Box 59, The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Ave. de l'Opéra, Paris.

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SCHWERIN i.M.—Well furnished room to let, electric light; excellent situation. FRAU VAUPEL, Schwerin i.M., Kl.Paulstr. 3., Germany.

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WATCHES
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Copenhagen, Denmark
Phone Byen 6441

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All kinds taught.
Pupils and Orders Solicited.
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Fancy Articles and Hats
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Flowers delivered over the whole world.

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Fur for Trimming, also Collars
Repairs undertaken
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Roskilde

DENMARK

ROSKILDE
(Continued)

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Modern in every respect
SEA • SUN • GARDEN
CULINARY REPUTATION
Open all year Moderate prices

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Many years of experience.

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TROUSSEAUX—HANKERCHIEFS HAND EMBROIDERIES

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Hotel-Pension
DU MONT-BLANC
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Original designs.
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The success of the season.
WILSON'S UNIQUE BAGS Frs. 105.-
SEE HIS UMBRELLAS Frs. 200

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Operated by Experts—Soft Water
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Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX.
EMBROIDERIES.
Our colors guaranteed fast.
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CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY
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Ladies' Fine Garments a Specialty

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REAL AMERICAN FOOD
in large airy restaurant

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(Continued)

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Complete and Conscientious Garage
SERVICE
We will buy, sell, exchange or repair a car of any make. Hire you one for a day or a month with or without a chauffeur.
ACCESSORIES
Sté Automobile Louis Graf & Co.

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Full Supply of English and American Groceries
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Special rooms for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children

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MUSIC FROM ALL COUNTRIES

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The freedom of an hotel with the comfort of a home.
Inclusive prices.
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Herrenwäsche—Damenwäsche—Kinderwäsche — Bettwäsche — Tischwäsche—Bettwäsche—Badewäsche Daunendecken
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TEPPICHE LÄUFER LINOLEUM Decken aller Art
Leser dieser Zeitung erhalten Sonderrabatt ausgenommen Linoleum und Markenartikel

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3 minutes from Potsdamer Station
Modern Comforts. Running Water. Moderate Prices.

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Fremdenheim Eduard Schulz
Beste Verpflegung. Mässige Preise

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High-Class Confectioners
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Branch: 202 Kurfürstendamm (West End)
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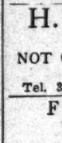
Leinen- und Baumwollwaren



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Anfertigung und Fertigabteilung Kleider/Mäntel/Kostüme

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Specialty: Better Class
Viennese and Parisian Ready-Made Clothes
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Flowers: Tokens of joy.

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Florentine Jewelry, every variety of stone
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Recommended by the Woman's Rest Tour Association of Boston

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A marvelous situation on the Italian Riviera
Homelike, Moderate Prices
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Open all the year. Large garden directly on the sea, with all modern comforts, running water in all rooms. Pension from 35 to 40 lire.
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SKIPPERGATE 6
Oslo
PROVISION SHIPCHANDLER

ASTRID SANDMO
VÄLKYRIE GT. 17, OSLO
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All Building Materials

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Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
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11 A Riddaregatan 11 A
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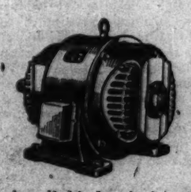
Gifts and Souvenirs a Specialty.

VESTERAS



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ASEA
Vesterås—Sweden

SWITZERLAND

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(Continued)

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for Street, Afternoon and Dinner Wear
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Great Care to Produce a Beautiful Wave
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Tel. 702

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PIANO LESSONS
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FRUIT & VEGETABLES
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Orders delivered. Telephone 36.900

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We sell LINDT Chocolate
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Fine Assortment of Choice Furs Exclusive Paris Models

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PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 Rue du Leman
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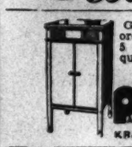

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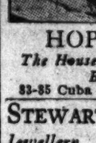

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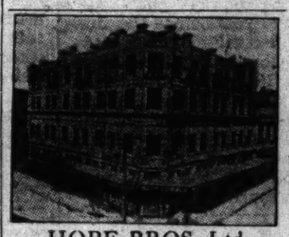

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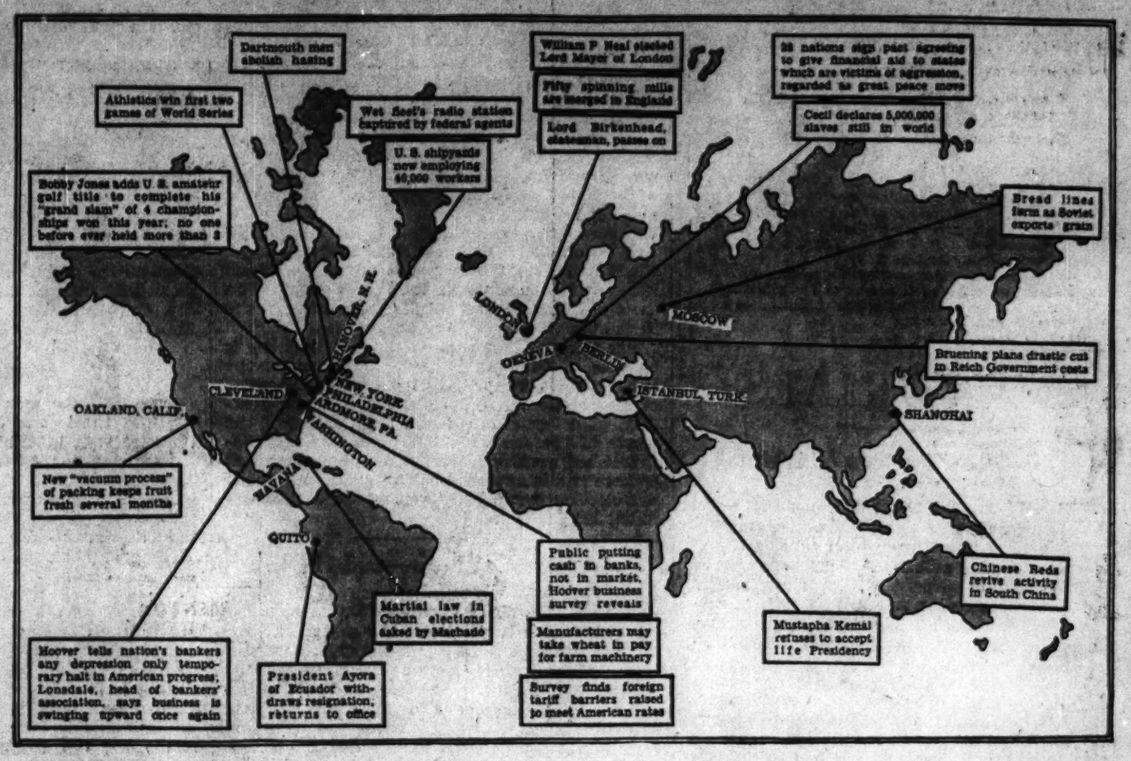
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Dartmouth men abolish hazing
Athletics win first two games of World Series
Wet fleet's radio station baptized by federal agents
U. S. shipyards now employing 40,000 workers
Bobby Jones adds U. S. amateur golf title to complete his "grand slam" of 4 championships won this year; no one before ever held more than 3
William P. Neal elected Lord Mayor of London
Fifty spinning mills are merged in England
Lord Birkenhead, statesman, passes on
33 nations sign pact agreeing to give financial aid to states which are victims of aggression, regarded as great peace move
Cecil declares 5,000,000 slaves still in world
Bread lines form as Soviet exports grain
Bruening plans drastic cut in Reich Government costs
Chinese Reds revive activity in South China
Mustapha Kemal refuses to accept life Presidency
LONDON
MOSCOW
BERLIN
ISTANBUL, TURK.
SHANGHAI
CLEVELAND
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, PA.
WASHINGTON
HAVANA
QUITO
OAKLAND, CALIF.
New "vacuum process" of packing keeps fruit fresh several months
Hoover tells nation's bankers any depression only temporary halt in American progress; Lonsdale, head of bankers' association, says business is swinging upward once again
Martial law in Cuban elections asked by Machado
President Ayora of Ecuador withdraws resignation, returns to office
Public putting cash in banks, not in market, Hoover business survey reveals
Manufacturers may take wheat in pay for farm machinery
Survey finds foreign tariff barriers raised to meet American rates

One Minute Biographies

Who: NATHAN HALE.

Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth century.

Why famous: An American soldier and patriot. His were cultured and scholarly people; several generations of them were Harvard graduates. And Nathan, a lad equally fond of his books and his sports, was carefully prepared by a tutor for Yale University. Having been graduated with honors in 1773, Nathan found that his gentleness and charm had won him a secure place in the society of New Haven. Instead of becoming a clergyman, as his parents had hoped he would do, he chose to teach school in a small Connecticut village; later he was appointed preceptor in the Union Grammar School at New London. His time there was pleasant to him, for his work left him leisure for his own studies in literature and the natural sciences. The future, he would have said, was all quietness, enjoyment and security. Then came the tempestuous days of the early Revolutionary War, which turned the schoolmaster into a patriot.

As Nathan Hale had acted his part in the rousing of his compatriots to action, so he entered enthusiastically into the events of the war itself. He was at the siege of Boston, he was with Washington on the foggy night of the famous retreat from Brooklyn across the river to New York. Then was made known General Washington's need for a trusty man to enter the enemy's camp in disguise, there to discover certain information which American military strategy demanded. Nathan Hale was the man for the task. He knew it and offered his service, quite well aware of the potential dangers which lurked in the enterprise. Playing the part of a Dutch schoolmaster in search of a post, young Hale reached the British lines, was unsuspectingly admitted and obtained the desired information, including drawings of the British fortifications. Also he made a safe escape and was about to cross the Sound to Norwalk, when he was recognized, seized and carried on board a British guardship. According to some accounts, he was betrayed deliberately by a Tory cousin.

There was but one outcome possible. A man who has been proved a spy expects only one end to his exploit; and Nathan Hale's precious papers had been discovered, pressed in between the soles of his boots. After a night of rough and even cruel treatment, Nathan Hale bravely faced the hangman in the morning. Those reputed last words of his, "I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country," have come resounding down the years. A number of statues in his native land commemorate the courage and patriotism of the handsome young schoolmaster.

In Lighter Vein

The Milkmaid's Poem

Two microbes sat on a pantry shelf
And watched, with expression pained,
The milkman's stunts, and they both said at once,
"Our relations are getting strained."
—*Siren.*

Along Camping Lines

Bank Clerk: "What sort of check book do you wish, madam?"

Woman: "A folding one, please. We're going camping this summer."
—*Chicago Daily News.*

A Quotation for Today

SURELY long days of hardihood, and toil
Well wrought, in man or woman are the soil
The best fruit springs from.

—EURIPIDES.

The Mail Bag

Newtonville, Massachusetts

Dear Snubs and Waddles:

At last I have a few minutes to myself! I have just finished running the first heat of a trotting race. Yes, I am a trotting horse and my name is Sunny Haste. I am black all over, except for my nose and feet, which are white. I am the only daughter of Bonnie Haste, who is also a trotter, and a very fast one at that.

Just a few days ago my master came into my stall and patted me and then had me hitched up to my sulky and took me out on the speedway to "warm me up." There were many strange fellow horses there and many people, like my master, that had only two legs. Then the fun began. Five others and myself had a race, and oh! what a race! I didn't win it, but my playmate Dawn did.

Here comes my master, and I must go with him to finish the second heat of the race. Please don't forget to write to me, for it's very lonely here sometimes. With love,

Sunny Haste.

Weston-Super-Mare, England

Dear Editor:

My sister asks me to thank you for publishing her letter as she has gained a correspondent. I am also going to see if I can succeed in getting my letter published. I am 12 years old and I would like to correspond with a German or Australian boy.

We have about 20 hens and it's my friend's job and mine to feed and look after them and bring in the eggs. We get quite a number of eggs a day. We also have a dog and a cat. The dog is a black-and-white spaniel and is now 3 years old.

I have two brothers, one younger than I, and a sister, also younger.

My favorite hobbies are bathing, reading, and collecting stamps, and postcards.

Love to all Mail Baggers.

Edward D.

Grand Ledge, Mich.

Dear Editor and Mailbaggers:

I've never seen Grand Ledge represented in the Mail Bag, so I suppose I'm the self-appointed representative.

Grand Ledge is about 12 miles from Lansing, our State capital. It is called the "Island City" because of the seven islands in the Grand River at this point "with the most beautiful natural tourist camp in central Michigan," to quote a signboard just outside the city. But I'm not a guidebook to this city.

This is the second time I've written to the Mail Bag, and I've written to one of the girls listed at the bottom of the Mail Bag. I've received no answer as yet but I trust that she will write. I would like to hear from any girl who would care to write. I promise prompt answers. I am 14; a member of the Girl Scouts; have no particular hobbies; and don't care where my correspondents are from—east, west, north, or south. So, someone, please write.

Best wishes to the Monitor and Mail Bag and Mailbaggers.

Marjorie A.

Laredo, Texas

Dear Editor:

For more than a year I have been reading the Monitor and think it is one of the best papers there is to read. This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I especially enjoy this department as it gives us the opportunity to have pen friends.

I am 19 years of age and was born in Mexico City, but attended school in San Antonio, Tex. Then we moved to Laredo, Tex., four years ago, where I am now working in a beauty shop. I like my work very much as through it I meet many different kinds of people.

Laredo, Texas is a border town. This year's census claimed a population of over 32,000, most of them laborers from Mexico who come from ranches or states of Mexico. Nuevo Laredo is across the Rio Grande in Mexico. There is a very beautiful bridge, with street car lines all the way. It is not as large as the American city, there being only one paved street.

I should like to correspond with girls in France, England, or Spain, or of course from any other part of this dear old world.

I should like to help any other girls with their stamp collections.

Margarita G.

Tacoma, Washington

Dear Editor:

This stationery is what I use for my correspondence. The little wording at the head, "Write me anything you choose; anything from you is news," seems quite fitting. However, several of my letter friends have dropped away for reasons unknown to me; so I've come for more. This time I don't wish to limit my choice by age. I am almost 19, but I would like to write to anyone—6 or 60 years of age. I would greatly prefer those interested in Christian Science; the old saying "distance lends enchantment" plays quite a part in my eyes too. I am interested in music (not jazz) literature, education, politics, government, international relations, sewing, social work. I inclose a letter to be forwarded. The Mail Bag is surely opening a wide avenue to establishing friendly relations. When England can be reached by a two-cent stamp and Europe by a five, what excuse has one for ignorance or misunderstanding of one's neighbors-across-the-sea?

With best wishes and greetings to all those who help to make the Monitor what it is as a power for peace and righteousness throughout the world.

Margaret J.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Pattie T. (12), Glendale, Calif.
Betty H. (13), Philadelphia, Pa.
Doris F. (13), Logansport, Ind.—Interested in music, tennis and basketball.
Irene B. (12), Benton, Ill.—From abroad. Interested in cooking, sewing and outdoor sports.
Jeannette C. (13), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from London, Eng.
Maria LaC. (14), Glendale, Calif.—Interested in art and music.
Winifred S. (14), Spencerport, N. Y.—From western states and foreign countries.
Clarice B. (15), Owosso, Mich.

Boys

Sylvester LaC. (12), Glendale, Calif.—Interested in baseball and horseback riding. Exchange stamps.
Heinz A. (18), Goldberg, Germany.—Interested in handball and football.

Quotation Puzzle

Wha teert herebeo
fsorr owill puto fft
illt omor row andw
hent om orrow com
eswh yth entw illbet
oday andjo yaga in.

John Kendrick Bangs

The letters in this quotation are in correct order, but the spaces between words have been misplaced and punctuation marks have been left out. Can you put the spaces in the right places so as to make the quotation clear?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Life of Unselfishness

Washington

HOW it warms our hearts to read of humans who are truly unselfish! It is never a great case for applause and approval when the giving really means no sacrifice in the way of returns to us, but when one deliberately gives to humanity with no thought of his gains it is certainly pure brotherly love. Therefore one cannot help being deeply impressed by the story of Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock who, on Oct. 9, is to receive the first Capper medal for "distinguished service to agriculture."

This man brought about a veritable revolution in the dairy industry 40 years ago when he announced the formula that made it possible for anyone to determine the butterfat content of milk. Up to that time milk was paid for by weight or measure, and creameries had no way to determine the amount of butterfat it contained. By the Babcock test, acid is added to milk samples and the mixture whirled at high speed. Centrifugal force causes butterfat to rise in the graduated neck of test bottles, revealing the ratio of milk and fat.

The inventor was assistant director of the Wisconsin experiment station at the time of his valuable discovery, and could have had millions of dollars in royalties for the asking. But the unselfishness of the humble worker was displayed when he declared the patent should "be given to the world for anyone to use without payment or hindrance of any kind."

Another of the well-known accomplishments with which he helped is the cold-curing process which is the foundation of the modern cheese industry.

Many honors have been this man's both abroad and in his own country, and now in his eighty-fifth year Dr. Babcock is to receive an award proclaiming him the outstanding benefactor of agriculture.

A Word a Day

Bankrupt

In early days money lenders of Italy used to display on a bench *(banca)* the money they had available for loans. If for any reason a lender was unable to continue in business his bench was broken *(rotta)*, and he was called *banca rotta*, or as we say, "bankrupt." We use the word to designate the condition of insolvency.

Although this word has not appeared so often lately as some alarmists and stock market "bears" would have had us expect, it is well to remember that by paying what we owe, and spending for what we need, we may keep many a bench from being broken.

Bank'-rupt is accented on the first syllable; sound *a* as in *hat*, *u* as in *ink*, *u* as in *up*.

"The property became liable to administration under the bankrupt laws."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Condensed Countries Puzzle:

Saw, web, eye, dog, ear, nut, mug, axe, rat, key—Swedenmark (Sweden, Denmark).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A Spur to European Thinking

EUROPE'S second thought about the Hitler manifesto is reassuring. The outburst is now seen as a useful spur to necessary thinking about pressing problems. With the passing of the first shock of surprise at the rude rodomontade, it has been recognized that the very extravagance which made the German Fascist chieftain's program so startling also makes its fulfillment unlikely.

The elections gave Hitler control of the second largest party in the Reichstag; his brash braggadocio has lost him the confidence even of many who voted for his cause. His frenetic fantasies about guillotining adversaries and upsetting the entire European order could not long be taken seriously; already their comic side is seen.

Yet it remains true that millions of Germans voted for Fascist candidates and other millions sympathize with Hitlerian aims for a dictatorship though not with the Hitlerian manners. But Hitler has overreached himself and now doubtless the common sense of the German people will draw back from the folly of his program.

In any case, his explosion has stimulated salutary reflections among impartial observers. The first is that something must be done to improve the economic position of Germany, and, indeed, of Europe generally, for it is the economic situation which generates this policy of despair that masquerades as heroism. The best observers of German conditions agree, as Auguste Gauvain points out, that the rise of the Hitlerites is due to a wave of discontent which is the consequence of misery and discouragement.

It is not so much external problems which weigh upon the German people as internal problems, such as the increase of unemployment, agricultural distress and restriction of outlets for goods and human energy. If the present form of government cannot find a solution, any wild experiment seems worth trying.

Voters are ready to persuade themselves that a Hitlerian Government might improve matters—though it is evident to clearer analysis that actually it would invite catastrophe. Therefore it behooves international statesmen and economists to assist Germany. Something on the lines of a European economic federation is eminently desirable.

The second reflection is that the demand for revision of treaties may hereafter become so strong that some international organization should come into permanent existence for reconsideration of the 1919 treaties if such reconsideration is urgent and necessary. Article 19 of the Covenant of the League of Nations does not adequately meet the case.

The League is armed with purely advisory powers, and no competent machinery exists to deal with these situations. Neither arbitration nor juridical appeals can alter an international statute which is signed by over thirty nations. Nor can two or more nations, even if they could agree, change the law for themselves.

This vitally important aspect of the international structure has hitherto been strangely overlooked. It is high time that it should receive attention and that pacific machinery should be erected.

Undoubtedly, the Hitlerian manifesto is calculated to make Europe think more earnestly about its problems. The threats are nothing like so grave as represented, but they have emphasized the pressing need for international machinery which can make peaceful readjustments to preserve equity in the ever-changing relations between nations. Perhaps now it will be recognized that the making of peace is a continuing process, well begun but hardly finished by the diplomatic labors at Versailles. The world should devote just as much—even more—of intellectual energy to making peace as it spent of physical energy in making war.

Irish Free State on League Council

THREE non-permanent members of the Council of the League of Nations have been elected by the Assembly to succeed Canada, Finland, and Cuba. It will be seen that in choosing the Irish Free State, Norway, and Guatemala, the League has adhered to the policy of including representatives from each of the main groups. Thus the British Dominions have still one of their members on the Council; so have the countries of northern Europe; so have the Latin states in the neighborhood of Central America.

Undoubtedly the general feeling at Geneva—backed by ten years of tradition—is in favor of providing voices on the Council which can speak authoritatively for every part of the world. Thus Asia and the smaller states of southern Europe are represented; and Latin America has something more than her proportionate strength.

But it will not be forgotten that some years ago this distribution was the result of a good deal of negotiation and contrivance against which protests were raised at the time. The plea for a different conception of membership of the Council was eloquently advanced by Norway's representative at the Assembly—Fridtjof Nansen—a man who in his work and in his interests more purely expressed the spirit of internationalism perhaps than any other statesmen who has labored at Geneva. His country is now elected to a seat on the Council. It is significant that the other country which most strongly objected to representation by groups, urging that the Assembly should choose members to express, not sectional interests, but League interests—namely, the Irish Free State—is also among the new members.

It is true that at that time Ireland was anxious to assert her presence at the League in her separate right rather than as a Dominion of the British Empire. Today, she is in a better position to realize that her influence in the world is increased through her membership in the Commonwealth of British Nations. But the two theories of election are not really incompatible. It would not be desirable, if a fair expression of world opinion is to be found, that Latin America or Asia should be left out; nor, for the same reason, the British Dominions. And it might have been less easy to find room for the Irish Free State on the Council if she had not been a member of the British Empire.

Her election shows the confidence that she is capable of fulfilling a double function at the League—that of expressing loyally the sentiments of all the Dominions, whilst acting disinterestedly, as a representative on the Council of the whole of the Assembly. The energetic and distinguished work done by her permanent staff at Geneva has increased this confidence, and made her election particularly welcome to enthusiasts in the League cause.

Your Son at College—and His Car

THIS is the time of year when the momentous question as to whether your son shall have the extra car at college is the chief domestic issue. Either you have allowed him to take it, trusting to his innate moderation and good sense, and are having doubts as to whether it may not be a hindrance to his studies; or you have not done so, and are being importuned by letters which are reasonable and plausible enough to make you feel like an arbitrary old codger.

Early last spring one anxious father, with a son then a sophomore at a New England college, had an experience which may have some value to other parents facing similar problems. Returns of the midsemester indicated that there was a possibility that the boy would be placed on probation. The father, who in his own business was used to going to the root of a situation, took the next train out to his son's college town, on an unannounced visit.

Before making his presence known, he spent a little time in the neighborhood and engaged in casual conversation with older classmen. He learned that a boy who has a car at college is not the only one who has occasion to desire its use; his popularity is somehow enhanced; suggestions of appealing expeditions come from many new friends. The father felt that in the case of his son, this possibly was the key to the solution. He put the boy's radio in storage; he loaded the portable phonograph and all the records in the back seat of the old car; he cut down the boy's allowance to a point which would make it possible for him to get an education and some recreation, but not much else; and he drove home.

The measure, he reports, after six months, has worked well. He restored the car to the boy during the summer vacation for use until school began. He has promised that, after a satisfactory record of work and evidence that the boy would graduate without difficulty, the old car, or possibly a new one, would be lent to him in April, 1932, so that it might grace the memory of the last two months of college.

Of course, there is no set rule for dealing with the car-at-college question. Much, of course, depends upon the individual boy. But often, when students seem to have difficulty with mathematics, physics, Latin or English, the actual difficulty is with distracting recreations. In such cases this father's recipe is worth consideration.

Dry Facts and Wet Headlines

DESPITE the ingenuity of the headline writers there has been, to date, very little in election results to indicate that the widely press-agented "revolt" against prohibition has assumed any very tangible proportions. In fact, the task of explaining away various significant dry successes has obviously taxed the imaginations of the leading current wet interpreters.

First, there was Pennsylvania where all the plausible alibis known to politics have been insufficient to obscure the fact that the nomination of Gifford Pinchot was a dry victory.

Then came Texas. Metropolitan newspapers urged their readers to keep an eye on Frank Putnam, wet senatorial candidate. Many readers did. The results, not headlined, were illuminating. For Frank Putnam ran tenth in a field of eleven candidates and polled 2350 votes out of a total of some 600,000. Then there was California where the nomination of Mayor Rolph—who had not declared himself on the question—was widely hailed as a wet triumph. Yet two unheralded facts about California need attention. First, Mayor Rolph's total vote was 372,000, while his two opponents, both dry, polled 634,000 votes. Second, there was a wet-dry contest in California. Tallant Tubbs waged an exceedingly aggressive campaign for Lieutenant-Governor on a straight-out repeal plank against his dry opponent. Californians turned down Mr. Tubbs by more than three votes to one.

Or consider what happened in Ohio. Much was made of the fact that Ohio Democrats nominated a wet Senatorial candidate. Less is said of their nomination of a dry for Governor. Prophecies were broadcast to the effect that both Democratic and Republican state conventions would seriously consider and the Democrats certainly adopt a repeal platform. As a matter of fact, however, the repealers scarcely made themselves heard at the Republican Convention and were hardly more effective among the Democrats. Both platforms were dry.

Then, simultaneously came New York and Massachusetts. In Massachusetts the same purveyors of wet information that heralded the Butler-Draper contest as a straight-out wet-dry fight, afterward "interpreted" Mr. Butler's victory as the triumph not of dry opinion but of the Republican organization.

Similar "interpretations" were resorted to in New York State. Outside the loss of one Congressman, the drys held the lines in every district. In the Oneida County senatorial contest, in fact, they increased their strength by defeating the wet candidate in a district that had had wet representation. And yet New York is the territory in which this much-heralded antiprohibition movement has made greatest headway.

Against these definite declarations of popular opinion in favor of prohibition there have been, of course, certain undeniable reverses. Michigan's Congressional representation will probably find two drys succeeded by wets. Certain high-placed individuals, formerly not on record on the issue, have declared themselves for repeal. Most of these individuals, however, speak from the same territorial background, and their opinions require some modification in light of that fact. November may bring some further wet successes. But there is nothing on the political horizon to date to indicate that the American electorate has, in any significant way, altered its convictions on the prohibition question. The next Congress, with little question, will be overwhelmingly dry, and, being dry, it will represent, as it has for a decade, the dry opinion of the nation.

Migration

SINCE the last of June there has been comparatively little bird music in our city parks and gardens. After the broods of young birds were raised, the business of molting had to be attended to. Birds that come northward latest in the spring, start on their return trip earliest in the autumn, and vice versa.

It seems plausible that in past ages some venturesome Lindbergh of the bird family must have gone in search of unconquered territory, and thus have started the migratory habit. Others, braver than the average, followed him; so in course of time this systematic moving about in search of food supply became established among the class aves.

Birds that rear their broods in the far north, perform regularly concerted movements back and forth; and the great majority of those in the northern temperate zone have a fixed transition custom. Many species of small birds, notably the warblers, seem unable to brave chilly nights, for they start southward while days are still quite long. Hundreds of miles are traversed by the steady beating of wings scarcely the size of a birch leaf.

Flocks of birds, flying chiefly at night, frequently attain an altitude of one, or even two miles. The mysterious means by which they are guided great distances across vast expanses of water has been attributed to instinct. But of a waterfowl William Cullen Bryant wrote:

> There is a Power whose care
> Teaches thy way along the pathless coast—
> The desert, and illimitable air—
> Lone, wandering, but not lost.

A migratory system also is prevalent on the ground, as reindeer and some smaller animals leave for less dreary surroundings at the setting of the sun in northern regions, and do not return until there comes another period of light.

It is little more than 100 years since the first reliable records were obtained in America by bird-banding; but recently a wonder flight has been recorded in this way. An individual Arctic tern observed in Labrador, was found at Natal, Africa (9000 miles distant) just 100 days later—having made a straight progressive flight of 90 miles a day, as well as zigzagging here and there in search of food. Compared with the birds, men are still amateurs at this touring business.

Will There Be 'Humoristes'?

WHERE are the women humorists? In conversation in London recently an English publicist contended that there is no woman "opposite number" to P. G. Wodehouse; that there is a Will, but not a Wilhelmina Rogers among the dryly humorous writers of the world; that there is no Stephenetta Leacock, and that no feminine D. B. Wyndham Lewis or A. P. Herbert or Strube, or Low, or Poy, or George Ade, or Ben Travers has arisen. The question is asked, Where is there a woman G. Bernard Shaw; where is there a feminine J. M. Barrie; has there ever been a Marcia Twain or a Joshuetta Billings?

He contended further that the British House of Commons has no woman M. P. who can tickle Parliament to laughter, as do Mr. Lloyd George or Maj. Walter Elliot, the Scottish M. P. As an offset it may be pointed out that the British electorate—at present—has sent to the British House of Commons 600 men to 15 women—in other words, forty to one.

It is true of the House of Commons, as it is no doubt of other walks of life, that scarcely any man has ever become great without a sense of humor. MacDonald, Lloyd George, Baldwin, Snowden and Churchill all have a vivid sense of humor. Most of the witty after-dinner speakers who at least seek to be humorous are men.

Although women's novels are usually intensely serious, and although woman has not done much yet in postprandial wit, such as that, for instance, of Mark Twain when he proposed his famous toast to "The Babies," yet women may scintillate with diamonds of humor publicly in time. Possibly they have humor enough not to let men always see when they are deliciously amused at the doings of "the stronger sex." Possibly womankind refuses to wear not only her heart, but her humor on her sleeve.

Editorial Notes

The attitude of the 16-year-old cabin boy who seized the helm in a storm and alone steered a ship for 24 hours when none of the crew could reach him—"It was nothing; somebody had to steer"—adds another to the many proofs of the worth of the youth of today.

The new process utilizing farm wastes by which a substitute for wood, much harder than oak but four times easier on the pocketbook, can be manufactured, should afford both farm and forest relief.

The bakers' official who recently advocated a "return to normalcy in eating" must believe the nation's business position is sound, else how could such a change in eating habits be optional?

Viscount Cecil says there are still 5,000,000 slaves in the world. If he were to include the slaves to custom, his figure would be far short of the mark.

Nowadays a movie actor must know how to talk himself into a job.

How Can China Hurdle 200 Years?

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

The seriousness of the situation in China justifies earnest consideration of steps which will speed the development of a unified and stable nation. To stimulate thought upon the opportunities for aiding China, the fundamentals of successful international coöperation are discussed in three articles, the third of which follows:

III

IN CHARTING a course by which they can aid China's development of a modern economic and industrial order, the western nations face a two-fold problem. One aspect is to determine a method by which coöperation can be made effective. The other is to work out the method in a manner which will not evoke Chinese suspicion of foreign encroachment.

The movement in China in recent years has been distinctly away from foreign influence. Since the days when the Dowager Empress capitalized anti-foreign sentiment and used it to twist a rebellion against the Manchus into a fight against the foreigners, the Chinese have demanded that they be permitted to work out their own problems without interference. The successful efforts for customs autonomy, the demand for revision of unequal treaties and for the abandonment by the powers of extraterritorial courts, are expressions of China's desire for equal recognition among the nations.

The once characteristic viewpoint was expressed by Wu T'ing Fang, who during his service as Minister to the United States, delighted many with his wit and wisdom. It was suggested to him that educational reform was the first thing to be undertaken in China.

"Oh, no," Dr. Wu replied. "While we are getting the children educated, you western men will come and take our country away from us. The first thing to do is to build up an army."

* * *

It is to be admitted that the history of foreign aggression in China gave no small cause for suspicions. But within recent years there has been a recession of foreign encroachment and a recognition of the political as well as territorial integrity of China, which is definitely attested by the Nine-Power Treaty which grew out of the Washington Conference of 1921-22. The western nations have shown an inclination to relinquish even "extrality" rights so fast as practicable, the identic policies now being worked out with China by the United States and Great Britain, indicating that Chinese judicial autonomy awaits only the establishment of adequate legal machinery to displace the existing customs courts.

There remains, of course, some protest against any form of foreign "encroachment" in China. But perhaps the best answer to Dr. Wu comes from his son, C. C. Wu, who now fills his father's place in the Chinese Legation at Washington. In an extended discussion of the economic possibilities of China, Mr. Wu declared that his Government "welcomes not only foreign trade, but also foreign coöperation and assistance in the development of China." Vision and statesmanship will obviously be required if this development is to be fostered. And if western methods of mass production are to find a market amid China's 400,000,000 people, policies soundly designed to win and hold the confidence of the Chinese are necessary.

* * *

Mr. Wu thus describes the possibilities for development within China:

> First of all, there is the development of communication. While the United States has something like 250,000 miles of railroads, China, a bigger country, has barely 7000 miles. Highways for motor traffic should be built. Old canals should be repaired and new ones constructed. Rivers should be regulated and conserved so that, instead of being a cause of apprehension and sorrow to the people, they would be useful and beneficial. Telephone and telegraph lines must be widely extended, and the radio should serve to bring outlying parts of the country into hourly contact with other parts. Airways, which have already made a beginning, should be further developed.
>
> Modern harbors for accommodation of world shipping should be built. Cities must be modernized and new ones planned. The capital city of Nanking is even now being remodeled with American expert assistance. Water power should be utilized where it exists. Iron and steel works will have to be constructed to meet ever-increasing demands.
>
> China is known for her underground riches. . . . Mines will have to be opened, and oil extracted. China is essentially an agricultural country and her peasants are skillful farmers. There is, therefore, a wide field for natural science to help agriculture. There are vast tracts of land which are now useless, but which with irrigation can be made into fertile soil. There is scope for the forestry expert in reforestation in China. Finally, people have the erroneous impression that China is an overpopulated country. As a matter of fact, China is densely populated only in spots. There are vast regions where the population is less than one per square mile, so there is room for colonization.

In developments of this character, and in the industrial projects which will follow them, there is great opportunity for western enterprise and capital. Henry Ford has suggested that the American motor-car manufacturers could take no more lucrative step toward development of new markets than the building of highways in China. This, too, has its humanitarian aspect, for the development of transportation facilities holds the key to famine relief in the Middle Kingdom. But the erection of western plants in China and the building up of foreign-controlled industries is only one step in the permanent progress of the country. To aid China to construct a sound economic order, provision must be made for the development of her own people to a point where they can carry on the economic growth, which must develop in the cities and commercial centers and spread gradually throughout the country.

* * *

Much already has been contributed to Chinese education by the foreigner. The refunding of the Boxer indemnities, the financing of Tsing Hua College, the operation of a large number of major colleges, are due to western action, either official or private. In this the mission schools, including a number of major universities, have played a tremendous part. A large part of these facilities, however, have been primarily devoted to academic training. But during recent years there has been a marked tendency to supply the need for technical education. Peiyang, Nanyang and Tangshan Universities, operated by the Government, have given degrees in various engineering and technical fields, yet the training to some extent has been confined to the outgrowth of the necessity of developing men equipped for railroad operation.

However, the Government has recognized the need of placing the colleges upon a more widely practical footing. Industrial departments have been opened in many of the mission schools, while institutions exclusively devoted to trade training have been opened. Such schools are bridging an important gap which the westerner finds difficult to appreciate—the gap caused by the Chinese scholar's disinclination to engage in mundane tasks. For centuries the "rule of scholars" has been based on education alone. Thus the students are anxious to attain leadership through study, but they hesitate to soil their hands to give the practical touch to their knowledge. The extension of trade schools which throw the student in direct contact with the practical side of his work offers an unlimited opportunity for the extension of the liaison between theory and practice.

* * *

Western government or private endowment of the numerous types of schools which can engage in technical training affords one of the great opportunities for service to China. Philanthropists who offer prizes for suggestions upon employment of their millions might well give thought to such possibilities. There is, too, an opportunity for unlimited industrial research in China, ranging from study of practical ways of improving agriculture to the development of new sericulture methods that transcend theory and are applicable to existing conditions.

The experiments of the Chinese Institute for Technical Training in attempting to improve conditions in the cotton and silk mills and the commercial and industrial studies of the Institute for Industrial Research in Tientsin, are but introductions to the vast work which can be accomplished—not in the "westernization" of China, but in the application of western industrial methods to the peculiar conditions extant in China today.

Recently in Williamstown, Judge Yuen-li Liang summarized the situation when he declared that China is "trying to do at one and the same time what the American Revolution, the French Revolution and the Russian Revolution have done at different times in history." China is attempting to change her form of government, revise her social system, recast her economic organization, and reform her education system. She is attempting to hurdle 200 years between an outdated and a modern order. The beginnings already made, indicate that the task is not insuperable. In furthering this progress and in contributing new sinews for advancement, the help of the western nations not only holds verdant promise for the advancement of China, but cannot do other than react to the benefit of the entire world.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"The 'Lowestoft' Fallacy"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On July 19 there appeared in the Monitor an interesting article entitled, "The Lowestoft Fallacy." Having often stayed in Lowestoft as a girl, I was naturally interested in reading it.

My mother was born in 1833, and was in Lowestoft frequently as a child and in later life lived there until the time of the war. Some years ago, seeing an article in the Monitor on Lowestoft china, I wrote and asked her for information on the subject.

Now, having specially noticed in the last article the following sentence, "No regular factory mark seemed to have been used," it occurred to me that the information she gave me might be of interest to others. She told me that the land on which the pottery was built belonged to her uncle, and was sold by him for that purpose. She said that the name of the manager was "Rose," that the trade-mark on small pieces was a single rose and on the larger ones a wreath of small roses. As far as I know, she still owns pieces thus marked.

It might comfort anyone in doubt to know that pieces thus marked must certainly have been made in Lowestoft. It was brought out in the article in question that according to British experts, there was no evidence of pottery being brought from China to be decorated in Lowestoft.

Virden, Man. EVELYN M. CARR.

In Favor of the Modern Poster

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The many articles on the billboard and the landscape which have appeared in the Monitor and other publications of late impel me to ask if it is really the poster that has destroyed that wonderful peace, calm and harmony of the country? Methinks it is the endless, ceaseless line of automobiles.

It is true that some of the posters are loud and ostentatious in their dress and manner and call out their wares most lustily. But again, could and would we do without them? They tell us what and where to buy, and many a helpful suggestion have they given us. They, too, have their place in the scheme of the great and glorious out-of-doors, and the time may not be far distant when choice bits of information will be "postered" in just a few telling words so that we will be able to read on the run and profit by the messages thus broadcast.

Much can be said in favor of the modern posters. Many are works of art and they present genuine narratives of facts. They are still in their infancy, and ere long they will not only be a thing of beauty but a mental stimulus and a means of educating the public. The trend of modern poster advertising is toward picturing the real merits of the products advertised. The stories told on these posters will be terse and to the point, with just a bit of romance, history, science and travel interwoven into them.

Cleveland, O. LADA C. SYKORA.

Have Your Address on Your Dog's Collar

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in the Monitor on vivisection impels me once again to urge every owner of a dog to have his name and address engraved on the dog's collar, so that if it strays away it will be possible to identify it. If the expense is too much, a little tag can be tied on which will serve the purpose. G. L. F.

Rye, N. Y.

In Favor of Regulating Billboards

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much has been said relative to billboard advertisements and usually what is said is against their usage. Having had the pleasure and privilege of motoring many thousands of miles through many states, it is possible that our experience might be helpful in considering the question. We found the legitimate advertisements very helpful, especially in approaching the larger cities for the first time, and many happy experiences were had due to the billboard advertisements acquainting us with the things we were in need of or informing us along lines desired.

The rightful use of anything is always of great help to all, and it occurred to us that, could or should the various states establish rulings prohibiting any billboard advertisement that is obnoxious or suggestive and requiring all billboard advertisers to submit the intended advertisements for approval to the proper authorities, permits to advertise with billboards of specified size and of pleasing design could be given. This would continue the usefulness of billboards and remove the objectionable features to a great extent. EARL ALBERT RUSSELL.

Los Angeles, Calif.

"Have" an Ice Cream Soda

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent editorial paragraph asks whether one "eats" or "drinks" an ice cream soda. May it be suggested that you do neither—you "have" one?

It appears to be a case similar to the opera—you do not "see it" nor "hear it," but you "go to" the opera.

Lake Worth, Fla. A. L. GUERNSEY.